The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Continuance of the Fenian Excitement in England.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Excitement—Precautionary Measures of the Government.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The Government is still taking precautionary measures to guard against the expected movements of Fenians. The troops which were yesterday dispatched for Portsmouth, were to-day sent to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

WASHINGTON.

Action Against Secretary Stanton for False Imprisonment—The Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 21.

ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

To-day the motion made by the plaintiff, in the case of SMITHSON *vs.* STANTON, for Oyer and Inspection, was to have come before Justice WYLIE, but at the request of counsel the hearing has been postponed for a few days. The plaintiff SMITHSON was a banker in this city, and during the war was arrested by the military authorities on the charge of sending information to the enemy, convicted by a military commission, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary, from which he was afterward pardoned by President LINCOLN. SMITHSON brought suit against Mr. STANTON for false imprisonment, laying damages at $50,000, and the defendant put in a special to the bill, in which reference is made to a number of documents, and the plaintiff now makes this motion of Oyer and Inspection to compel the defendant to produce the documents referred to, or furnish copies of them for the inspection of the plaintiff. The plaintiff is represented by Judge HUGHES, DENVER and Mr. PECK, of the firm of HUGHES, DENVER & PECK, and Mr. W. D. DAVIDGE, of this city; and defendant by Hon. H. STANBERY, Attorney-General; Hon. JAMES T. BRADY and Judge PIERREPONT, of New-York, and Mr. W. Y. FENDALL, of this city.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day was $539,500. The amount forwarded during the same period was as follows: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, $36,000, and to National Banks and others, $222,604. Total $458,604. Small notes to the amount of $16,000 were also sent to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks at this date $378,920,700, of which $341,102,950 is in Government bonds, as security for circulating notes, and $37,817,950 for deposits of public moneys.

The National Bank currency issued during the week was $145,950, and the total amount to date is $305,430,511. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $5,600,695, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,829,816.

The fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $264,600.

A LOUISIANA TEST CASE.

J. H. SULLIVAN, Esq., arrived yesterday from Louisiana, and is understood to be preparing for an argument in a test case to be heard in the Supreme Court, which will involve all the issues raised by reason of the military orders issued in the South since 1861. Eminent counsel from both North and South are in communication with him, and the issues will be thoroughly examined.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Gen. GRANT has issued orders for the closing of the War Department and its various bureaus on Christmas and New Year's days. During the intervening week the office hours each day will be from 9 to 12 o'clock, and only half of the clerical force will be required to be present. The same rule will also be observed at the headquarters of the army.

WRITS OF ERROR.

Two writs of error were to-day granted by Justice WYLIE in the case of Dr. JAMES J. WARING and H. H. LEWIS for the reversal of the judgments of confiscation, rendered by the District Court here in 1863. Hon. CALEB CUSHING and Messrs. APPLEBY & EDMONSTON sued out these writs, as also others in the case of Dr. A. Y. P. GARNETT for the recovery of his personal property, also his residence on Ninth-street, now occupied by S. P. BROWN. These cases will be tried next January by the Court in General Term.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue for the past week were not quite two millions of dollars, and for the fiscal year commencing with June last to date, ninety-six millions of dollars.

INDIAN CHIEFS EXPECTED.

About the 1st of January several delegations of Indians from various tribes in the far West will arrive in Washington for the purpose of consulting and making treaties. Some of the chiefs expected are uncivilized.

TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS.

Instructions are being prepared at the Post-office Department to govern the transportation of the mails between this country and Belgium and German Provinces, under the recent treaty, which goes into effect on the 1st of January next. By the terms of the treaty each country is allowed to regulate its own charges.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Seth Waldy, of the Twenty-third Infantry, has resigned.

Commander George A. Stevens, of the United States Navy, has been ordered to the Pensacola Navy-yard.

The following officers have been relieved from the recruiting service and ordered to their regiments: Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. S. Conrad, of the Second Infantry; Brevet Major Jas. Thompson, of the Second Artillery; Brevet Major C. C. Macconnell, of the Fifth Artillery, and First Lieut. J. L. Kirkman, of the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. Morgan, of the Thirtieth Infantry, has been relieved from the recruiting service, and ordered before the Retiring Board.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. H. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Volunteers, has been ordered to report to the General-in-Chief.

Accident to a Passenger Train on the Erie and Hartford Road.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The passenger train from Southbridge for Boston, on the Erie and Hartford road, was thrown off the track to-day by a broken rail. One car turned upon its side and was badly stove in. Several passengers suffered bruises, but none serious.

Orders have been received at the Navy-yard to discharge thirty per cent. of the force employed in the mechanical department.

A Negro Revolutionist Sentenced in Georgia—A Murderer Shot.

MONTGOMERY, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 21.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Inquirer* says that the trial of the negro conspirator and revolutionist, GEORGE SHORTER, at Union Springs, Ala., resulted in his conviction and sentence to jail for six months. On the trial, material facts heretofore published about his organization of a negro government in Bullock County were produced. The report that he claims to have been sent to do this work by Radicals in the Northwestern States is confirmed. But for the timely discovery of this secret organization, and the active and energetic measures adopted to break it up, it would doubtless have extended among the ignorant blacks, and produced a great deal of mischief. It was reported in Union Springs, early yesterday morning, that SHORTER had broken out of jail the night before and escaped. Whether he effected his escape unaided, or was assisted by negroes belonging to his so-called government, we could not learn.

The negroes generally, as heretofore stated, were much incensed against him.

The *Greenville Advocate* says, the negro who a few days ago shot a woman because she refused to marry him, was apprehended yesterday by several of his own color, who had sworn vengeance for the black and wicked deed he had done. He was armed and showed pluck, and it was not until after he was severely wounded by a gun-shot, which will in all probability prove fatal, that he was made a prisoner.

The Accident at Angola.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 21.

E. L. MATTISON, of Auburn, N. Y., supposed to have been burned at the recent sad railroad accident, and whose charred skeleton it has been stated was recognized by a ring on his finger, marked "E. L.," is not dead, but went through here on the night train of the 17th inst., and arrived at Albion, N. Y., the next morning alive and well.

The dead body which has hitherto been thought to be that of NORMAN WOHLS, was identified this morning as that of NORMAN NICHOLS, whose place of residence is unknown.

Eighteen charred skeletons still remain unrecognized.

Great preparations have been made for a public funeral over the remains of the victims to-morrow afternoon. All the clergymen in this city and choirs of the different churches will assemble at the Central Depot to participate in the solemn services. The Mayor and the members of the City Councils of Buffalo will act as pall-bearers.

Arrival of Captain-General Lersundi at Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 21.

Captain-General LERSUNDI has arrived at the entrance of the harbor. A steamer, with the city authorities and a band of music, has gone down to meet him.

The steamer *Liberty*, from New-Orleans, has arrived.

The steamer *Gen. Barnes*, from New-York, sailed this evening for New-Orleans. The steamer *Stars and Stripes* sailed to-day for Philadelphia; the steamer *Eagle* has also sailed for New-York.

The Atlanta, Ga., Reconstruction Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 21.

The Convention met this morning and immediately adjourned over to Monday.

It is rumored on the street that the Committee of One, which had been sent to Milledgeville to draw money to pay, has telegraphed here that there are no funds there.

Troops for Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The steamer *Albemarle*, from New-York for Norfolk, has just arrived at this port with Company G, First United States Artillery, Col. HENRY commanding, on board, for this place. They also have about half a dozen musicians, or as the officers call it, a "brevet band" with them.

Arrival of the Steamer Gen. Grant at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Gen. Grant*, Capt. HOLMES, from New-York on the 14th instant, crossed the bar at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. This is one of the fastest passages on record.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Debates in the French Chambers—The Proposed Conference—Threatened Republican Rising in Italy—Musical and Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 6, 1867.

The debate in the Corps Legislatif terminated yesterday, and ended, as it might be foreseen it would, in a vote of confidence in the Government. I sent you the opening speech of this interesting discussion—that of JULES FAVRE's—unquestionably the ablest which has been delivered on either side. He was followed next day by M. CHESNELONG, who defended the temporal sovereignty of the Pope and who maintained that the peril of the moment lay not in theocratic pretensions but in the materialistic doctrines which are inundating society. He was replied to by JULES SIMON in a speech characterized by all the logical force and philosophic breadth of views for which he has made himself preëminent among French parliamentary orators. In one passage he reviewed with admirable earnestness and eloquence the convictions of all the reasoning portion of the Catholic world, who see in the determination of the Ultramontanists to maintain at all hazards the existing state of things in Rome, only a peril and obstruction to the progress of their creed. "If," said M. SIMON, "the Pope were to abandon the temporal power he would become powerful, aye, so powerful, that he would make us all tremble. If he who is at the same time the spiritual head of the Church and the importunate sovereign of a small Italian State, were to adopt the heroical resolution of himself tearing up the treaties which bind him to the temporal power; were he to quit the Vatican, casting aside the splendor, abandoning the guards that surround him, and the ambassadors whom the Catholic Powers maintain at his Court; were he to go into the world as an apostle, with the simplicity of the head of a creed which has nothing to sustain it but the depth of its faith, which demands nothing but the right to convince souls and to work out their salvation, I believe that he would be then not merely one of the great Powers of the world, but I do not hesitate to say it, the greatest Power that the Nineteenth Century will behold. I believe that our clergy, freed from their trammels, seeking only the eternal truth, and pursuing their avocation as apostles, without accepting anything from others, would constitute an apostolate of the most formidable strength. I am sure of it; I know it!" In these few eloquent sentences are summed up truths which all Catholics who are not fanatic, recognize, and which induce them to hope for such a complete and speedy adjustment of this question as will put an end forever to the scandals which have so long disgraced the Roman Government.

To M. SIMON succeeded the Comte DE LA TOUR, on the clerical side, and M. DE GUEROULT editor of the *Opinion National* on that of the Opposition. The latter showed that the effect of these expeditions by the French Government to Rome was to encourage at home the spread of spiritual corporations which were prohibited by the laws of France, but tolerated by the Government. In public instruction the effect of the first expedition made itself at once apparent in the introduction of modes of reasoning which were not only disingenuous, but untrue, and in the suppression of the philosophic studies which teach people to think. For all these studies, in which, after all, repose the independence of a nation, were substituted false ideas and histories arranged at pleasure, in which the rising generation was taught to despise the work of its fathers. The consequence was that in the matter of public instruction France was behind most other countries. There was an average of thirty-three per cent. of the population who could not read, while in some of the departments ninety-eight out of one hundred females were in the same condition. No other result could be expected from a system which, while it lavished hundreds of millions on distant military expeditions, could not find a few millions to bestow on primary instruction. I need not add that the effect of these arguments was telling, and that they stirred up considerably the wrath of the opposite section of the Chamber, the Baron DE BENOIST making a feeble but intemperate attempt at a reply before the closing of the sitting.

On Wednesday the debate was resumed and the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke on behalf of the Government. His speech was, on the whole, of the same cautious and diplomatic character as that delivered by him before the Senate. In regard to the conduct of the Italian Government, however, his language departed strangely from this reserve. According to him, M. RATAZZI left France no choice between that of becoming a dupe or a traitor, and he added, that in its plot against the Holy See, which it had promised to respect, it had reserved for the French Government a complicity which the free and easy manner in which it was proposed to it rendered still more insulting. After this it was to be expected that some conclusion favorable to the hopes of the partisans of the spiritual power would be enunciated. But the Marquis, who is what is called a *fine mouche*, diplomatically speaking, did not allow himself to be committed to anything of the sort. All that he deduced from this insult to the good faith and nice sense of honor of France was that the September Convention must be executed with vigor.

The great feature of this sitting was the speech of M. THIERS. Everyone anticipated a brilliant effort from him, and in an oratorical sense the expectation was fulfilled, but as to close reasoning, statesmanlike views, or philosophic comprehension of modern progress, it was a failure. His undisguised hostility toward Italy and its aspirations, his desire to see restored that exploded political absurdity—the European equilibrium—and his persistent determination to ignore the political rights of the Roman population, took from the speech all interest for impartial auditors. In listening to it they felt themselves carried back to the stunted ideas and selfish interests of the old monarchical *régime*. His conclusions that the maintenance of the temporal power of the Popes, whatever may be its form of government, was a question of honor, and a question of good policy, will not find with the French people a very general or cordial acceptation. That which is radically indefensible cannot be good policy, and the part which it is thought to make the French Government play in this matter is too well understood for even the eloquent sophisms of M. THIERS to exercise much influence on the public mind. The effect produced by the speech has been so accurately described by M. ODYSSE BARROL, in the *Liberté*, that I cannot refrain from adding his to my own impressions of it. "We remained for three hours," he says, "under the charm of that voice—clear, animated, luminous; often eloquent, never emphatic, but frequently witty. We listened with the most scrupulous attention to that long history of the Roman question, and we have just finished reading, with care, a discourse, which is one of the most remarkable, the most carefully studied, and the most elevated, that has ever been delivered by the illustrious orator; we read it as we heard it without anticipating its conclusions, without prejudice, and with the most earnest desire possible to allow ourselves to be won over by the profound, ardent and deeply-agitated convictions which animated the champion of the Temporal Power. Well, we declare it in all sincerity, when we try to resume our impressions, to analyse and weigh the reasons, to formalize the conclusions of this long argument, we arrive at a result very small, if not entirely negative. Divested of all prestige of form, dissected and passed through the crucible of logic, the discourse of M. THIERS seems to us to serve but poorly the cause of the temporal power. If all the critical part of this long and admirable harrangue is inattackable, the practical portion in its turn appears to us to be incontestibly weak, and we have in vain sought the shadow of a reasonable conclusion in it. The continuation of the occupation of Rome by our troops is an expedient—an expedient which may be indefinitely perpetuated—but it is not a solution. The problem remains untouched. Antagonism continues and will continue between Italy and the Papacy. The dissolution even of the unity of the former, and the restitution of the Marches and Umbria would not succeed in consolidating the throne of PIUS IX. Italy was not unified when twenty years ago the Sovereign Pontiff was compelled to fly for refuge to Gaeta." Even the *Patrie* condemns that portion of the speech which was directed against Italy. "Against the Italian people," it says, "M. THIERS was unable to make his blows tell; he pointed in vain his arrows against the great national movement which commenced at Novarra by a glorious defeat, and finished at Custozza. No, M. THIERS will never succeed in getting us to join with him in his regret at seeing a whole people marching freely on to its unity—that is to say, its independence—and passing through each crisis with the faith of patriotism and the passion of liberty."

Yesterday (Thursday) the debate was opened by Baron JEROME DAVID, who defended the Government against M. THIERS' assertion that it had given a tacit assent to the successive encroachments or rather invasions of Italy. While disapproving of the course of the latter, the Government did not deem it its duty to go to war to sustain the feudal Princes of the House of Austria, neither did it think it incumbent upon it to wage hostilities to reëstablish on their throne the Bourbons of Naples, who did not show themselves capable of defending themselves at a most favorable time against a handful of adventurers. He contended that Italy at Rome could not be further advanced than she is at present, and that once there she would make other demands, in order to find a diversion for the excitement of revolutionary spirits. He had, therefore, concluded to support by his vote the return for the examination of the Government of the interpellation which implied, which involved, in fact, the maintenance of the French troops in the Pontifical States.

M. ROUHER, the Minister of State, followed Baron DAVID. His speech was devoted to three objects; first to explain the origin, character and aim of the revolution which recently threatened Rome; secondly, to reply to the objections renewed in the tribune, by M. THIERS, against the campaign of Italy and the unity of the Peninsula; and thirdly, to justify, from every point of view, moral and social, the intervention with which the Government was reproached by the opposition. It is not necessary for me to follow the honorable Minister through his arguments on these points. His declarations in regard to the intentions of the Government as to the policy to be pursued toward Italy on the Roman question, are what will possess most interest for you. On these he was clear and precise. The troops sent to the Roman States should remain there as long as the safety of the Holy Father rendered their presence necessary. He declared, in the name of the French Government, that Italy should never be allowed to seize upon Rome. France would never submit to such a violence done to her honor and to Catholicity. She demanded the energetic application of the Convention of September, and if that Convention did not find in the future an effective fulfillment, she would supply it herself. She would go the Conference "with her past and her present," without abandoning or belying any thing. As to saying more on this point they ought not to ask it. Had not the Power most interested in this question involved in this solemn debate accepted the Conference without reserve, without restrictions? Had not the Pope declared that he would send a Plenipotentiary there? And when the Sovereign Pontiff had given to the French Government this proof of confidence, would it be becoming in them to refuse it theirs? The situation of the Government *vis-a-vis* of the Opposition was simple. It repulsed their interpellations: it was in accord with them on no single point. The question was whether there was a communion of ideas between the Government and the country. If that communion existed, it was the duty of the Chambers to manifest it solemnly in order that this precious harmony of the Great Powers might be interpreted by a vote of confidence in the Government.

M. JULES FAVRE ascended the tribune, amidst violent clamor, to reply to the Minister of State. He made several telling points, but was at last compelled to yield to the impatience of the Chamber. He was followed by M. CHESNELONG, who stated that, in presence of the declarations made by the Minister, he would withdraw his interpellations. M. BERRYER then briefly addressed the Chamber. He said that in the course of this discussion he had experienced a profound agitation, and on hearing the affirmation of all that was clearest, most evident and most necessary, according to his intelligence, he felt happy to be in perfect conformity with the convictions and the wishes of the immense majority of that assembly. After a few explanatory remarks from M. ROUHER the close of the debate was pronounced. The order of the day, pure and simple, was then submitted to the Chamber and adopted by 237 votes to 17. The Chamber adjourned to Monday, when the interpellations formulated in regard to Germany and Italy will come on for discussion.

THE CONFERENCE.

It is difficult to define the exact degree of credit that is to be attached to the statements which the journals here publish, in regard to the Conference. All we know for certain is, that the Pope has given his adherence to it without conditions, and that the English Government has in no way modified the reply which Lord STANLEY announced he had given to it at the commencement of the Parliamentary session. One of the Paris journals states, on the authority of letters from London and Paris, that the Italian Government is making efforts to obtain the adhesion of the English and Prussian Cabinets to the Conference, and that it is preparing a programme which will put forth clearly and squarely the pretensions of the Italians to Rome. M. MENABREA will call attention in it to the fact that for a century the Papacy had its seat at Avignon, and he will deduce from it the consequence that Rome is not absolutely necessary to it. Furthermore, he will demand that France shall cede to His Holiness the City of Avignon and a piece of adjoining territory, and that the Catholic Powers shall furnish him with a civil list. If this be correct, then it must be admitted that the new Italian Premier is as great a political joker as BISMARCK.

In the meanwhile the Pope acting in the good old Cromwellian recommendation "to trust in God but keep your powder dry," is preparing for all eventualities. It is stated that since the French troops left Rome he has been busy in increasing the effective force of his little army. The regiment of zouaves has been augmented to the figure of 3,500 men, (four battalions.) The batallion of foreign chasseurs has been transformed into a regiment of 2,000 men; (two battalions;) the Legion of Antibes is to be raised to the number of 3,500 men. The artillery will be increased by two batteries. All the infantry are to be armed with breech-loaders. Thus we see in our day the realization of the justice of the phrase "Church Militant." Why does not the Established Church in Ireland imitate the example? Its titular rights and possessions are in as much peril as those of the Pope.

THREATENED REPUBLICAN RISING IN ITALY.

To counterbalance the rumor of the royal *coup d'état*, alluded to above, it would appear from the Government organs at Florence that a Republican outbreak has been seriously contemplated throughout various portions of Italy. At least such is the inference to be deduced from the numerous arrests made by M. GUALTERIO. The Republican journals profess to laugh at the Minister's fears, and say that it is one of the stale tricks that are usually resorted to, to sustain a ricketty Administration.

THE CONCORDAT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ROME.

It is stated by the German papers that the Emperor of Austria has given notice to the Pope, through his Minister at Rome, of his intention to rescind the treaty concluded by him with the Pontifical Court, at a time when his powers as a Sovereign were absolute. How curious it is that while a Government so recently despotic should yield thus frankly and boldly to the spirit of progress, France, the creature of revolution, should be drifting into a reactionary current and helping the principles that have contributed to her greatness.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

I have a letter from Milan which states that the Scala opened on the 30th to an audience of about 4,000 persons, and that *La Vanzini* (Mme. VAN ZANDT) made a most successful *début* on the occasion. *La Perseveranza*, one of the leading Milan journals, which I have now lying before me, contains a notice in the highest degree flattering to our fair countrywoman. M. BAGIER, director of the Italiens, is preparing to give VERDI's opera of "Giovanno d'Arco," and which has never been produced in Paris. Mlle. PATTI is to sing the principal *rôle*. The fine hotel formerly belonging to M. ANDRE, in the Faubourg Poissoniere, has just been purchased by an English company for the purpose of erecting a *café chantant* on the scale and with all the features of the Alhambra in London. It is intended to expend a capital of 3,000,000 francs on the undertaking.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

The first representation of "Gulliver," the new spectacle, which is being prepared at the Chatelet, and which was announced for to-morow (Saturday,) has been postponed to next week, in consequence of a delay in the arrival of some of the decorations ordered in London. "La Guerre d'Amerique" is in course of rebearsal at the Gaeté, and will shortly be produced. A curious suit has just been instituted before the civil tribunal, by M. GOUTIE, director of the Grand Theatre of this city. He proceeds for damages against the editor and printer of the *Courrier de la Gironde*, for injuries caused him by unfair criticisms. If similar actions could be instituted at New York, what a lively time some journalists would have of it.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Roman Question—Speculations as to its Future Solution—Co-operative Building in Florence—A Real-Estate Investment—Thanksgiving Among American Residents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1867.

You must be nearly tired of hearing of GARIBALDI; but for a time, at least, we shall have something else to talk about, now that he is laid on the shelf. There are so few with the ancient spirit among modern Romans or Italians, that when such a hero is got hold of, the world has been ready enough to make much of him. What part, if any, GARIBALDI will be called to play after this, we shall have to wait to see; but certain it is that if he has not lost his vocation, he has given up his commission to his imperial rival on the other side of the line. The old hero's sensations cannot be the most agreeable as he reflects upon the situation which he was most active in creating. NAPOLEON III. has more than once caressed with satisfaction the horns of his moustache as he has seen the game pass into his hands. You can judge quite as well as we can here whether there is any probability of truth in the report of his intention of soon withdrawing his soldiers from the Papal Territory.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

All roads lead to Rome, says the proverb, but to the Italian Government, at least, every one of them is barred. It will be a brilliant day for the House of Savoy when VICTOR EMMANUEL, from the height of the Capitol, is able to proclaim himself Sovereign of the whole population of the Italian Peninsula. Even more dazzling to the imagination would be the spectacle, under the majestic roof of St. Peter's, of the Pope, as Grand Chaplain, putting the crown upon the King's head. Sometimes it seems as if there was but one more step to that, and yet it may not be arrived at in our time. It is the dream of some ardent Italian minds that the Latin eagles will return once more to their ancient nest. Upon the broad plain of the Campagna, beautiful in its majestic desolation, a new Rome is to rise, and Italy and not France is to lead the Latin race. This central position is once more to be the seat of empire, and shores and seas are to be ruled by a power born out of centuries of weakness. These are only dreams, to be sure, but such as enthusiasts, who are not Italian, may even find it pleasant to indulge.

But, for our own part, while we like to dream as an Italian, our judgment as an Anglo-Saxon leads us to believe that the Italians will never again get much beyond the limits of their peninsula. They have not a single colony, nor the prospect of any, nor a single foot of land in the New World, which one Italian discovered, and another named. The mission of Italy is here in the old seat of art, and this people need not have a higher ambition than to raise new monuments as noble as the old, and to become once more the instructor of other nations in the realm of esthetics.

COÖPERATIVE BUILDING.

On the Lungo l'Arno of Florence, near the entrance to the Cascine, is nearly completed a large building, or mass of buildings, which serves at least to show how much cheaper a certain amount of good work of this kind can be done here than in one of our cities. The building is put up by an association of men of moderate capital, for the purpose of being sold as soon as finished, at an advance on the cost. It covers an acre of ground, and contains more than two hundred rooms. All of these, on what we should call the first and second stories, are vaulted with brick work and covered with decorations in fresco. The division walls throughout the house are in stone, as is the universal habit in Italy. No one need see better walls than are built here by masons working for forty cents a day.

This building is designed for a hotel, although it seems as if that kind of enterprise was already overdone here, Florence having a larger number, in proportion to its size, than any other city, except, perhaps, Geneva. But it is adapted to be let as a *maison garnie*. The company propose to furnish it in every part with elegance and even luxury, and indeed the contract is already made with reference to that end. Everything will be in order, and the property ready for the market on the 1st of May next year, and the price is already named; it is $180,000 for land, buildings and furniture. The opinion prevails that there is no end of money in the United States, and so the first thought of the builders is to find an American capitalist to purchase their property. They even go so far as to imagine it the residence of an American colony. One of the architects has left plans of it with me, and I have promised to speak of it, at least as an example of what a vast amount of work of this kind can be done in Florence for a moderate sum.

A REAL-ESTATE INVESTMENT.

In the same neighborhood, which is the largest and finest of the new quarters of Florence, there is a beautiful palace or villa, as one may choose to call it, completed a few years ago, but not yet occupied, except in one corner by the domestics who have the care of it. It is the only house that I remember in Florence which stands in the middle of a garden. It is surrounded by a lofty fence of iron, the summit of which blazes with golden ornament. More than a million of francs have been expended upon the house, which is a large sum considering the low price of mechanics' labor here. As it is always shut, everybody is curious about it, and yet no one knows to whom it belongs. The property is said to stand in the name of a woman who can hardly be rich enough to hold so costly a monument of pride. But the most reasonable conjecture is that the house belongs to a Frenchman, a certain Monsieur GOODPARTE, who has known many vicissitudes of poverty, and even imprisonment; but of late years, being allowed to return to his native country, has honestly, as some say, and dishonestly, as is held by others, arrived to great fortune and power. As everything is uncertain in this world, and especially fortune and power, it is said that this man has feathered several nests, and this one among the rest, to which he may fly in case luck should go against him in his declining years. It seems that at the time of the memorable events in Paris, in December, 1852, I think it was, this man carried off the highest prize of the game, and was assisted in shuffling his cards by the woman in whose name this house stands. The man himself passed a portion of his youth in Florence, although he has not for many years visited this city; yet it is said, that so far as he is capable of affection, he retains an attachment for this locality.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving was kept here day before yesterday by the resident and visiting Americans. Col. LAWRENCE put out his flag as usual on festive occasions, and there were invitations to dinner and services in the two American chapels, and Mr. and Mrs. MARSH got together in the evening a brilliant company, with a great show of muslin, ribbons and white neck-ties. It shall remain a secret who was the handsomest lady, and nobody's curiosity shall be gratified as to who wore the finest laces. It would require a nicer skill than ours to discriminate where all the ladies were handsome, and their dresses, whether of satin or taffeta, uncommonly pretty. There are two or three hundred Americans now in Florence, and more than half were at the house of our Minister; among them the usual proportion of highly respectable representatives of the City of New-York, or, as we are determined to call it, the marble metropolis.

ANGELICO.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Views of Napoleon I. upon the Temporal Power.

Paris (Dec. 5) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The papers which Count D'HAUSSONVILLE has been for some time contributing to the *Revue de Deux Mondes—L'Eglise Romaine et le Premier Empire*—are highly interesting, and throw new light on the transactions between the Papacy under PIUS VII. and the Empire under NAPOLEON I. Some of the materials on which M. D'HAUSSONVILLE founds his narrative have not hitherto been made public, but their authenticity is undoubted. The cause of the humiliation to which NAPOLEON subjected PIUS VII. was his refusal to exclude the English from the Papal States and to declare war against them. Flattery, coaxing, intimidation, and the most fearful threats had no effect. What the Pontiff found most difficult to resist were the most respectful and eloquent letters of his friend, Cardinal SPESIA, then in Paris, supplicating him to avoid, by a timely compliance with the demands of the Emperor, the terrible calamities which were soon to fall upon the Church. His own Legate, CAPRARA, had repeatedly manifested to him not only his own views, but those of many sincere Catholics in France, including several prelates, whose views accorded with Cardinal SPESIA's. He had already signified his refusal to SPESIA through Cardinal CASONI; but, harassed on all hands by friends as by enemies, PIUS VII. came to the resolution of laying aside the forms of diplomatic etiquette, and declared in a document written with his own hand, nominally addressed to his Legate in Paris, but really to NAPOLEON, his final decision.

One of the most interesting passages of M. D'HAUSONVILLE's work is the account of the interview between the Bishop AREZZO, the Papal Nuncio at Dresden, and NAPOLEON, after his triumphal entry into Berlin. The interview took place in the Cabinet of the great FREDERICK. After receiving him in his usual bullying manner, and reproaching the Bishop with having had conferences with the English and Russian Ministers and Count STADIEN, he said:

"The Pope is a holy man, who is made to believe all that they (NAPOLEON's enemies) think fit to tell him. They have presented to him my demands under a false light, just as Cardinal GONSALVI did; and thus the good Pope gets angry, and says he will let himself be killed rather than yield. Who wants to kill him? good Heavens! But if he does not do as I would have him, most assuredly I shall take from him the temporal domain of Rome, but I shall always respect him as Head of the Church. There is no necessity for the Pope to be the Sovereign of Rome. The holiest Popes were not so. I shall make him an excellent allowance—3,000,000f. a year—that he may suitably represent his office. I shall place at Rome a King or a senator, and I shall cut up his states into so many duchies. What I want is that the Pope shall accede to the Confederation, and that he shall be the friend of my friend and the enemy of my enemies. I am the protector of the Church, and the Pope must be with me if he wishes to remain a sovereign; and certainly he may continue to be so if he acts as I wish him, because I have never intended, as he has been told, to take away from him the sovereignty of Rome. To come to the point, I have sent for you to tell you to quit Dresden in three days, and to signify peremptorily to the Pope that he must enter into the Confederation."

The Bishop replied:

"Your Majesty will permit me to repeat what I have already said, that the Pope being the common Father of the Faithful, cannot separate from some to attach himself to others; and that his ministry being a ministry of peace, he cannot make war on anybody, nor declare himself the enemy of anyone whatever without failing in his duties and compromising his sacred character."

The Emperor said:

"But I do not want him to make war on any one. I want him to shut his ports against the English, and to exclude them from his States, and that, as he is not able to defend his ports and his fortresses, he shall give them to me to defend. People have lost their heads at Rome. There are no longer any great men there, as in the time of LEO X. GANGANELLI would not have acted so. How can the Pope imagine that I will consent to have between my Kingdom of Italy and that of Naples ports and fortresses which, in time of war, may be occupied by the English, and may endanger the security of my States and my people? I want to be secure in my own house, for the whole of Italy belongs to me by right of conquest. The Pope has not crowned me as King, but as Emperor of France, and I succeed, not to the rights of Kings, but to those of CHARLEMAGNE. If I allow Sovereigns to be in Italy, it is not that they should favor my enemies and give me cause of disquiet. I want you to tell all that to the Pope, and explain to him his real interests. I had better intentions with regard to the Pope. I should have carried them out, and may yet do so; but he prefers being miserable and obstinate. If you are fortunate enough to persuade him, you do him a great service. I warn you, however, that all must be settled by the 1st of January, (it was then the 12th of November.) Either the Pope will consent, and in that case will lose nothing, or he will refuse, and in this case I shall take his States from him. Excommunications are no longer in fashion, and my soldiers will not refuse to march whithersoever I bid them. Remember CHARLES V., who kept the Pope prisoner, and had prayers said for him at Madrid. I will do the same if I am driven to it. The Pope should not forget that I have raised up the altars in France; that I have restored religion; that I protect it in Germany, and that I shall continue to do so. Almost the whole of Catholicity is under my sceptre. The hand of God leads my armies, and this apparently is what displeases the Pope. He wants to cross me in every way. In Italy, in France, I have done much for the bishops and the priests. Everybody is content; but Rome is angry. It is not the Pope's fault; it is ANTONELLI's, and that other Cardinal he brought with him to Paris—how do you call him? Oh, aye! —DI PIETRO. DI PIETRO is an obstinate theologian who has no political views. The Pope complains of his poverty, and that he has not wherewith to go on. It is his own fault. I have paid (and more than I ought) the expenses of the first passage of my troops. I would have paid the second, the third—all the rest; but he wants to quarrel. Well, then, let them do so. I shall pay nothing more. Let the Pope only do as I would have him, and he shall be paid for the past and for the future."

The Pope persisted in his refusal.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$1,191,855 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, which left Panama Dec. 14, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST:

Panama R. R. Co.	$21,804	A. Belmont & Co.	$183,375
Order	30,168	Eugene Kelly & Co.	123,100
Weil & Co.	31,371	Lees & Walker	611,000
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	99,321	Wells, Fargo & Co.	87,515
Total			$1,187,655

FROM ASPINWALL.

S. L. Isaacs & Asch	$1,900	S. Ullman	$600
B. Davis	1,2..0	D. de Castro	5..0
Total			$42,000
Grand total			$1,191,855

Movements of Gen. Mosquera—United States Gunboats—The Massacre of American Citizens at Carthagena.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1867.

Since my last, by the *Nebraska* on the 9th, we have had no news worth transmission from any quarter. Gen. MOSQUERA was sent away to Peru by the British steamer on the 11th. He will probably turn up again soon about here, as he is not of a quiet turn of mind. The newspapers here tell you that he was, while in Panama, the *guest* of the President of this State, and that he was allowed free communication and conversation with every one—which is all true, with the slight modification that Gen. ESTRADA, his guard, had his eyes and his ears open every time the General winked or spoke, and, beside, had one hundred soldiers under the portico below to keep everything quiet.

The United States gunboat *Shawmut* is still in port at Aspinwall, with her foremast gone, but will sail for the West Indies in a day or two. The *Marblehead* is also in that port. The *Mohican* and *Suwanee* are at Panama.

I learn by private advices from Carthagena that Mr. SEWARD, having demanded in positive terms that the officers and others engaged in the massacre of the Confederate officers in the streets of that city should be punished, several military officers concerned voluntarily surrendered to the civil authorities, and are now nominally prisoners. From investigations already made, no doubt that the civil as well as the military authorities either connived at the massacre or were privy to the fact that it was to take place.

MEXICO.

Affairs at the National Capital—Assembling of Congress—News from the Interior—Construction of Railroads—Miscellaneous Intelligence from All Parts of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1867.

Congress reassembled yesterday in accordance with the resolution adopted in its first day's sitting, and received the reports of the committees upon credentials, who recommended the canceling of the credentials of but one member, Señor Don MIGUEL RUL, member elect from Aguascalientes. A lively discussion ensued, when the matter was put to vote, and the proposition of the committee almost unanimously adopted. Señor RUL's expulsion was based upon the fact that he acted as a member of the *Ayuntamiento* of this city during the first year of the Empire, it being the policy of the Government and Congress not to permit any one who even acknowledged the Government of MAXIMILIAN to hold office. Having acted upon the reports handed, in Congress adjourned until to-morrow.

From the best authority I can state that it is the intention of Congress to concur in and thus doubly legalise all the acts of the President based upon the extraordinary powers given him by the law known as *Amplus Facultadlas*. Mr. JUAREZ intends asking for an extension of this law, and his request will doubtless be accorded, notwithstanding the fact that the opposition denounce the granting of such authority. *El Globo* of yesterday morning, speaking of the duties of Congress, says:

"Some of the electoral colleges, comprehending their mission, and rendering due homage to the law, abstained from counting the votes upon the reforms proposed by the *Convocatorio*. Congress, in imitation of such a worthy example, must do the same, and by that act protest against the arbitrary measures of the Dictator. To the present Legislature is reserved the duty of terminating the civil discords, of uniting by a strong band of unity the liberal elements of the land, that are to be found to-day in almost open conflict. This result can be easily attained by pursuing an upright and patriotic course. In thus acting it will do the country an immense service, harmonizing our institutions and making them equitable before the law. Great is its responsibility, and most direful will be the consequences of its weakness or errors. We await most anxiously the examination of the credentials. It, in its first act, Congress demonstrates its independence, its firmness in obeying the requirements of the law and complying with justice, the Republic is saved, and democratic principles will commence to be practical truths."

The above was written by Gen. MIRAFUENTES, late in command of one of ESCOBEDO's divisions. Columns of much stronger and more vituperative language might be clipped every day from the various journals of the capital, four-fifths of which are radically opposed to JUAREZ.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

The news from the interior continues to be otherwise than the friends of the country would have it. From Guerrero we have late advices, which reached here by special courier yesterday, stating that JIMENEZ and ALVAREZ had fought at Tlapa, and that the latter had lost 400 rifles, one piece of artillery, fifty mule-loads of equipments and half a million gun caps. Over a hundred towns are stated to have pronounced in favor of the "Act of IGUALA," and to have refused to acknowledge the authority of ALVAREZ, who is called the Sultan of the South, and whose Government is known as the "big thing of Providence!" JIMENEZ had recently been reinforced by four hundred men, under command of Lieut.-Col. CANO, who was formerly connected with DIAZ's army, as was also ALVAREZ, whose Pinto Indians rendered that General most important services at the taking of Puebla and the defeat of MARQUEZ last Spring. ALVAREZ is reported to be in possession of the two districts of Acapulco and Teepam.

The news from Durango, with regard to the *pronunciamiento*, has been confirmed through various sources. The following account I translated from *La Campana*, published in Sombrerete, Zacatecas:

"The troubles that have broken out in Durango with regard to the elections for Governor have assumed proportions most threatening to the public peace in that part of the country, as well as in the frontier towns of this State. We are informed by letters that the Governor's house was attacked on the 2d inst. by a force under command of BENITO MIRANDA, and that, after a fight lasting two hours, the party retired to the outskirts of the city, where they were reinforced by some deserters from the regular troops. The letter also states that the insurgents were awaiting the arrival of a force under command of REMEDIOS MEZA to renew the attack. If this be true, it is certain that the General Government will have to use violent means to sustain its authority, and we hope that it will lose no time to prevent the extending of what appears to be a new revolution."

The *E. Diario Oficial* of yesterday evening says that the mutiny has already been suppressed.

BUILDING OF RAILROADS.

The grant to the English Company for the construction of the railroad between Vera Cruz and the capital, which the Government considered forfeited, on account of the acceptance by the said Company of a charter from MAXIMILIAN, dated Jan. 25, 1865, was reaffirmed yesterday. Its particulars have not been made public, however, and its provisions will not be known here until the documents are published in *El Diario Oficial* this evening. Your correspondent, however, through the kindness of Señor S——, was shown the original of the grant last evening, and noted its provisions, which are as follows: The Government requires the completion of the Puebla branch on or before the 31st December, 1868, and the finishing of the main line, between Apizaco and Paso del Macho, on or before the 31st December, 1871; it reserves to itself the right of making the concession claimed by Don RAMON ZANGRONIS for a road to Vera Cruz, via Jalapa; grants the Company the right to take all lands belonging to the national domain, free of charge; requires it to pay for all property taken from the States, towns or individuals; for a period of ten years material of all kinds used upon the road, in any way, shape or manner, is to be imported free of duty; for the same period it is exempted from payment of taxes, contributions, loans or any other impost or duty upon the work; the Company is granted the privilege of exporting, free of duty, for a period of twenty-five years, the sum of $560,000, as payment of interest, dividends, &c.; employes are exempted from all military service, except in case of foreign war; the plans of the work cannot be altered without the consent of the Government; the Company is to carry the mails free; it cannot mortgage its property without the consent of Government, but has the right of dividing up its stock and disposing of the same to any one or anywhere it sees fit; all suits relating to the work can only be decided in accordance with Mexican law and before Mexican tribunals, and it is expressly understood that it shall never enjoy the privileges conceded in the *derecho estrangeria*. The property is to remain forever that of the stockholders. The Government solemnly agrees to pay to the road, for a period of twenty-five years, without receiving any benefit or income therefrom, the sum of $560,000, and appropriates twenty per cent. of all receipts from customs for this purpose. It instructs the Minister of Fomento to issue orders upon the Custom-houses furnishing the same to the Company, who are required to keep a supply of same on hand, and not to dispose of them at higher rates than those fixed upon, in the event of the work being delayed by revolutions or other obstacles beyond the control of the Company. All munitions of war, troops and all Government property, as also immigrants introduced under Government auspices, are to be carried at fifty per cent. less than the regular tariff; it rescinds the article binding the Company to build a penitentiary and hospital in the City of Mexico. A month's suspension of labor, without just cause, is liable to result in a forfeiture of the Government appropriation, and subjects the Company to a fine of $25,000 per month; the Company is obliged to liquidate the accounts of all contractors and sub-contractors, both those who have been and those who may be engaged in the enterprise. In the event of the interpretation of any clause or clauses of this decree not being understood, the point in contest is to be decided by the Federal tribunals. The following is the tariff for freight and passengers:

Freight—First class, $14 for 16 arrobas, (400 pounds;) second class, $12; third class, $10.

Passengers—First class, per head, $30; second class, $21 15; third class, $12.

The work will now progress rapidly, and will do much toward relieving the present state of inactivity by giving employment to many thousands of poor men now idle and in need. This action on the part of the Government, which most assuredly is very liberal, together with the happy organization of Congress, will assist materially in quieting the Republic and give a degree of confidence that has not hitherto been felt.

SECESSION FROM PAPAL AUTHORITY.

An attempt is being made in this city by a committee comprising the most able and distinguished members of the Mexican clergy, to establish a new branch of the Catholic Church, including within its jurisdiction the Republic of Mexico alone. It is intended to secede from the Pope, entirely ignoring his authority, only obeying or acknowledging allegiance to the head of this proposed new order, such head being probably selected from among the priesthood of this city, although it is possible that some celebrated foreign Prelate may be invited to become the leader. The only changes from the present established rules of the Church of Rome that have been yet proposed, are intended to extend the right of marriage to priests, (which right, in fact, they have always enjoyed, *de facto* if not *de jure*, much to the shame and disgrace of the order,) and to abolish nunneries, nuns and monks. This action has been brought about by the action of the European Catholic Powers ignoring the needs of the Church Party during the latter part of the Intervention, and because of its desertion of MAXIMILIAN. The matter is as yet unknown to the public, but further developments are shortly expected.

THE TRAITOR LOPEZ.

Prince SALM-SALM's answer to LOPEZ, inclosing an acceptance of the challenge of the latter, appeared in the *Standard* of yesterday, and has probably created almost as great excitement as it did in New-York. LOPEZ was in town a day or two since, but hastily left upon hearing that one of the recently-liberated Imperial prisoners desired to "see him." His photographs have been exhibited in many of the shop-windows; and probably not wishing to be so forcibly and frequently reminded of the past, he visited several places and ordered the removal of the pictures, which represented him in full uniform, and wearing upon his breast the insignias of the different honors conferred upon him by his benefactor, whose blood is upon his hands.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The following item appeared in the *Monitor*, of yesterday. I give it without comment:

"Lawyer JOSE GADEA, of San Louis Potosi, has been appointed Censor of the Press for that city. A communication from the Government has been received at the offices, ordering that no journals shall be circulated until they shall have been examined by the above-named Censor."

The general post-office has given notice that a new mail route, running three times a month, between here and Acapulco, connecting with the Pacific Mail Company's line at that point, will be opened on the 1st prox.

The prisoners at Perote have not yet been released. A subscription for their relief was taken up at Vera Cruz, and $421 obtained. Gen. RAMON TABERA, who surrendered the capital to DIAZ in June last, acknowledges the receipt of the money, under date of the 12th inst.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A LOST VIGIL.

From the Fortnightly Review.

I.

Couldst thou not watch with me one hour? Behold,
Dawn skims the sea with flying feet of gold,
With sudden feet that graze the gradual seas;
Couldst thou not watch with me?

II.

What, not one hour? for star by star the night
Falls and her thousands world by world take flight;
They die, and day survives, and what of thee?
Couldst thou not watch with me?

III.

Lo, far in Heaven the web of night undone,
And on the sudden sea the gradual sun;
Wave to wave answers, tree responds to tree;
Couldst thou not watch with me?

IV.

Sunbeam by sunbeam creeps from line to line,
Foam by foam quickens on the brightening brine;
Sail by sail passes, flower by flower gets free;
Couldst thou not watch with me?

V.

Last year, a brief while since, an age ago,
A whole year past, with bud and bloom and snow,
O moon that wast in Heaven, what friends were we!
Couldst thou not watch with me?

VI.

Old moons, and last year's flowers, and last year's snows!
Who now saith to thee, moon? or who saith, rose?
O dust and ashes, once found fair to see!
Couldst thou not watch with me?

VII.

O dust and ashes, once thought sweet to smell!
With me it is not, is it with thee well?
O sea-drift blown from windward back to lee!
Couldst thou not watch with me?

VIII.

The old year's dead hands are full of their dead flowers,
The old days are full of dead old loves of ours,
Born as a rose, and briefer born than she;
Couldst thou not watch with me?

IX.

Could two days live again of that dead year,
One would say, seeking us and passing here,
Where is she? and one answering, *Where is he?*
Couldst thou not watch with me?

X.

Nay, those two lovers are not anywhere;
If we were they, none knows us what we were,
Nor aught of all their barren grief and glee.
Couldst thou not watch with me?

XI.

Half false, half fair, all feeble, be my verse
Upon thee not for blessing nor for curse;
For some must stand, and some must fall or flee;
Couldst thou not watch with me?

XII.

As a new moon above spent stars thou wast;
But stars endure after the moon is past.
Couldst thou not watch one hour, though I watch three?
Couldst thou not watch with me?

XIII.

What of the night? The night is full, the tide
Storms inland, the most ancient rocks divide;
Yet some endure, and bow nor head nor knee;
Couldst thou not watch with me?

XIV.

Since thou art not as these are, go thy ways;
Thou hast no part in all my nights and days.
Lie still, sleep on, be glad,—as such things be;
Thou couldst not watch with me.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

TEN YEARS A NUN.

From the Argosy.

You wish to hear in full detail an account of my sojourn and adventure in a French convent, of which you have only received the incomplete and unsatisfactory outlines. I went to France as you know, against the wishes of my family and friends, having accepted a situation in a school there as English teacher. It is enough to say about that school that no decent English girl could have stayed, so utter was the dirt, discomfort and barbarism pervading it. I was compelled to leave it, but I was extremely reluctant to quit France without accomplishing my object, which was to perfect myself in the language; more especially as my friends had objected to the enterprise from the first. I traveled back, however, from the interior to a small seaport town, from which the transit to England was easy; and during my journey I took counsel with myself, and calculated my remaining stock of money, amounting to a little more than £26.

I had made up my mind before I reached the terminus, and there I inquired if there was any English Consul in the town. Certainly there was, at least a Vice-Consul; and, for the small consideration of half a franc, a polite porter conducted me to his office. I entered it with some diffidence, and confronted three clerks seated at the orthodox, high desks, who bestowed upon me the orthodox, clerkly stare. The Vice-Consul was summoned, and proved to be a German, who spoke English and French with equally amusing blunders. However, he was all kindness, and after due deliberation he asked if I should object to go into a convent. I felt a slight shock at first, but a few minutes' thought decided me to go, and I said so. In that case, he replied, he could be of service to me, for without doubt he could obtain my admission into a convent in the town on the morrow. In the meantime he would see me safely lodged in an hotel for the night.

I must pass over my night alone in a foreign hotel, though there is a good deal I might tell you about it. In the morning the Vice-Consul came as appointed, and told me that I could be received in the convent for two pounds a month. The terms suited my means, as you see, and I accepted them gladly; so I gave twenty pounds into his hands, asking him to call each month and pay the sum agreed upon. I went with him to the convent, in a mood of cheerful alacrity, with my sense of the romantic fanned to a flame, picturing it as a gray, solemn, ecclesiastical building, standing in a vast, antique garden, surrounded by high, massive walls. Judge, then, of my disappointment, when I found a new brick building, not unlike an English workhouse, presenting a flat front of four stories to a dull street; on the other side of which were a few gloomy old houses, that seemed injured by the fresh paint and red brickwork of the upstart convent. The Vice-Consul and I entered a bare waiting-room, something like those of prisons and hospitals, which was divided by a grille of iron bars about three inches apart, behind which was a nun, fat, rosy, and about forty years old, who was jabbering in rapid French to a peasant woman on our side of the grille. We were summoned to the upper end of the room, where Madame la Supérieure waited to give us an interview; and she and I looked keenly at one another through the grating. I saw a face comely and shrewd, and bearing the unmistakable traits of a lady under the white coiffure which concealed her hair; the fine lips might have been chiseled in marble to express rule and decision; and the eyes, hazel-gray, instead of the common dark-brown of French eyes, had a directness and penetration of gaze which I could only bear with difficulty.

"Mademoiselle is not so young as I supposed," she said to the Vice-Consul; "she will not submit to the strictness of our rules. We permit our boarders to go out but once a month, and then under supervision. Her letters will be read before she sends them out, or receives them, and she will not be allowed to hold any private conversation, except with me or one of the Sisters."

The rules were rather too strict to be quite agreeable; but I had made up my mind to go into that convent, especially as the elegant and polished accent of Madame struck upon my ear as altogether the best French I had ever heard.

"I can submit to the rules," I said, and she smiled approval; "but will you let me see this gentleman once a month, when he comes to discharge my obligations to you?"

"Certainly: yes," replied Madame, graciously.

"And if any of my friends," I continued, "should come here to see me, you will not refuse them? It is not probable, but it might happen."

"Without doubt," she answered, as affably as before.

I bade the Vice-Consul good-by, almost affectionately, for he was my last friend in the wicked world I should quit when I entered those barred doors, and I felt something like tears in my eyes; but I was bent upon going through with my purpose, and the convent seemed the only home open to me in that strange land. The Supérieure called a nun to show me to my chamber; and the door of the waiting-room was locked the instant we had passed through it. I felt that, like Esau, I had sold my birthright—the right of freedom. This feeling grew as I traversed the exquisitely clean, but bare, empty passages and apartments of the interior, with doors locked or bolted, near each of which sat a sister, with keys fastened to her girdle. The lower windows, toward the street, were barred, a thick iron cross forming a portion of the bars, as if that blessed emblem were a token of captivity instead of liberty. But in my attic in the roof, where I felt sure I should be locked up at night, the casement opened wide, like doors, letting in the full freedom of light and air. I soon grew reconciled to the locking-up, and the everlasting sound of the keys ceased to grate upon my ear. I became used to the confinement also, and felt that it was adventurous enough to stand at my open window and look out upon the beauties of the land and sea, or upon little street-pictures, which I could see, like tableaux vivants, in the queer little slums and alleys of the town, which my high position commanded.

The sisters, with the exception of the Supérieure and one other, were as uninteresting a set of women as you can imagine. They were the ordinary Dorcas ladies, and tract-distributors, and district-visitors of our Protestant churches, playing at religion, as nuns, in a convent. Taking them in the mass, they were narrow-minded, self-satisfied women, mostly, middle-aged, fond of gossip, and inclined to nurse their little ailments, though they could not have the luxury of a doctor unless they were dangerously ill. The Supérieure was a lady by birth, intensely proud and ambitious, covetous to an excess, but admirably qualified for managing her large and troublesome family. I saw but little of her, for she had no time to give to an insignificant person like me.

But there was no ideal nun among them? Certainly; a slender, graceful woman, about thirty, with the traces of great beauty left in her faded face. She moved, solitary and sad, amidst the self-satisfied and stupid sisterhood surrounding her. My education was committed chiefly to her, and my conversion, as I learned later. There were many other boarders, but all French and Catholic, and, consequently, less interesting than an English heretic. Sister Catherine attached herself to me. At first our conversations were necessarily limited, but I made rapid progress in the language; and though I could not expound and defend our Protestant doctrines, I could soon perfectly comprehend all that was said to me, and I listened with laudable attention, until Sister Catherine was persuaded that I was near conversion. This impression at once increased her attachment to me, and at the same time threw the Supérieure off her guard as to the nature of the confidential intimacy which was established between the sister and me.

It was at two or three different times that I learned the history of Sister Catherine, which is simply as true as that I am now writing it. When only a girl of fifteen she had been sought in marriage by a cousin of her own, to whom her parents' sole objection arose from an old quarrel existing between them and his father. It was the old story of the feud between the Montagues and Capulets, with the added bitterness of blood-relationship. The cousin had prevailed upon Hortense—her baptismal name—to fly from her home with him, and as it is simply impossible to contract a secret marriage in France, he had brought her to this convent, a hundred leagues from her father's house, and placed her in it as a boarder, until she was of age to serve her parents with a legal notice that she intended to unite herself in marriage with her cousin, Pierre de Forville. The Supérieure was made their confidante; and as there were still six years to wait, Pierre, to mislead the vigilance of the parents, as well as of the police, resolved upon filling up the long interval with foreign travel, which would enable him to correspond with Hortense without danger or discovery.

This correspondence made happy the life of the cloistered girl, who was not fretted by convent rules as I was, and who had, moreover, her religious duties to occupy some of her time. But at last—it is an old story—Pierre's letters ceased to come, and one only, a brief note, written by a strange physician in an Italian city, announced his death by cholera. The heart of Hortense was broken, and her health failed her. For four years she remained in her chamber, as much invalided in mind as body, during which time her father died, and she came into the inheritance of a third portion of his property, amounting to nearly seven thousand pounds. By his death she became one of the wealthiest inmates of the convent, and before long her mind, weak and wavering, became impressed with the duty of taking vows among the sisterhood. I could fancy easily the shrewd, subtle, covetous spirit of Mme. la Supérieure pressing toward the rich prize of seven thousand pounds, and the small chance that the enfeebled and disconsolate girl would have against her. It ended by her taking the vail at the age of twenty-one, the time when she should have married Pierre de Forville.

I suppose that Sister Catherine was not more unhappy than Hortense de Forville would have been. Everything was settled now; all was ended; her whole life, henceforth, was to trickle slowly through the narrow channel of convent routine. But when five years—nearly six years—had passed, the tranquil triumph of Madame met with a violent check. Pierre de Forville was no more dead than Hortense herself; but he had received a pious and mournful letter from Madame, communicating to him her death and burial, and inquiring if a monument should be erected to her memory. He had come to the convent, been under the same roof with her who was heart-broken for his own supposed loss, seen her grave, and fled again to dissipate his grief, if he could, by travel more distant still from his native country. Six years after the profession of Sister Catherine, he had returned home, and discovered the fraud practiced upon him, by the convincing proof that his cousin had inherited her share of her father's estate. He made his appearance at the convent gates, and demanded to see her whom he had confided to the motherly care of the Supérieure twelve years before. Madame's false heart quaked within her. Here was a man who had been faithful for so many years, nine of which had been given to the memory of the dead: a man who would not forget, who would not be consoled, who saw no charms in any other woman. He was a troublesome visitor. It was useless to tell such a man any more lies. Yes; his Hortense was living, but she was the spouse of Heaven: no longer Hortense, but Sister Catherine, separated from him forever. He was not permitted to see her, even at the grille; for the Supérieure had no wish that she should discover the falsehood. M. de Forville persisted in coming again and again to thunder at the convent doors, and made a scandal in the town. He could not be put down or silenced. He went to the Bishop, and when he could not, or would not, do anything for him, he wrote a pamphlet disclosing the whole case. For this he was prosecuted, and imprisoned for six months; but upon regaining his liberty, he set to work more energetically than before, and appealing to the civil law, he demanded that the Mayor should see and interrogate his cousin. The Mayor paid an official visit to the convent, and saw Sister Catherine, but in the presence of the Supérieure. He informed the astonished nun of her cousin's continued existence, and in the same breath inquired of her if he had taken the vows of her own free will. Shocked and bewildered, she murmured a few inaudible words in reply, which Madame interpreted to the Mayor as an avowal of her free and unbiased will in taking the vail; and the interview ended. The civil law could do no more. If Hortense de Forville chose to be a nun, no one could interfere to prevent it.

I listened to this story with intense interest, and a profound admiration for Pierre. What a prince among men must he be who could maintain a constancy like this! I wished that heaven had given me such a man. I looked at the pale and faded face before me, and tried to fancy what the girl of fifteen had been, with whom he had parted in the gray gloom of the convent walls. I asked her to describe him, and she gave me a girl's valentine-like description: fine eyes, black hair, mustache, and white hands, with rings upon them. He was her "beau cousin." It was all she could say.

"And do you love him?" I asked.

A shiver ran through her frame, but her dim eyes flashed, and her pale cheeks flushed a little.

"Ah, yes; I love him," she whispered; "I fear I love him better than the angels or the blessed saints,—better than the Sainte Vierge herself."

She uttered the last words in a tone of candid horror, as if forced to speak the worst.

"Of course you do!" I said emphatically; "and you have no more right to be a nun than I have. You are one by fraud, and not by choice."

"Yes," she answered, weeping; "and I wish I had said so to the Mayor; but I was all confused and bewildered."

"O, if I were you, I should never rest till Pierre knew that I loved him still, better than anything else! I think how sad he must be to find that you are grown indifferent to him!"

"But what can I do?" asked Sister Catherine.

That was the question. Something ought to be done, if it were only to assure the unhappy but faithful Pierre that his Hortense was not so senseless as to prefer a convent to himself; but how to do it was the difficulty. Nobody who has not tried it can have an idea of what it is to be perpetually under lock and key, and surrounded by spies. Our only chance was to write to M. de Forville, and direct the letter to his chateau, whence it would be sure to be forwarded to him; but how to get that letter to the Post-office? I racked my brain with schemes, but it was not till near Easter that a moderately prudent one presented itself.

The convent garden was on the other side of the street, with a subterranean passage beneath, by which we reached it. It was full in sight of several houses, from the windows of which we were often watched. It was nothing more than a long, narrow patch of ground, with a straight walk all round it, and a little chapel in one corner, where the Perpetual Adoration of the Cross was maintained by our nuns. On the side beyond it, and nearer to the houses, was the priest's garden; but again beyond that was a garden belonging to a house which was generally let out in stages. A few days before Easter my ears were greeted by English laughter and English voices, coming to me over the intervening inclosure. I urged Sister Catherine to write her letter immediately; and I added to it a note to the effect that M. de Forville might send some one to the convent, under pretext of seeing me, with a message from my home; but I left it with him to contrive a way of conveying a letter to us. These letters ready, the old difficulty of getting them to my country-people still remained. It was impossible to enter into any communication with them from the garden, because of the Perpetual Adoration. I fell back upon an old accomplishment which had slipped into disuse. I have three brothers, who took upon themselves my early education; and, among other boyish acquirements, had made me an adept at flinging missiles at a mark. My sole chance lay in casting my letters from my attic window into the garden of the English.

Take the trouble to think of my difficulties. My window was high certainly, and gave me so much vantage; but before me lay the street, the nuns' garden, and beyond that the one my aim must reach. They were all narrow places, so that the distance was not absolutely great, but there was the terrible chance of missing my throw, and of our letters falling into either of the two nearer inclosures. Every day I picked up stones stealthily in the garden, and every evening during vespers I practiced flinging them from my window. The priest's melon-frames were broken, and a sister narrowly escaped being struck by a pebble; but a watch was set for mischievous lads in the street, and no suspicion fell upon me. I resolved that as soon as I had thrown twelve stones, without missing, into the English garden, I would risk my precious packet to my skill. It was done at last. Twelve largish stones had descended into the right patch of ground; and, with hands trembling with excitement, I wrapped my packet in a paper, upon which I had written, "One of your country-women implores you earnestly to post this letter." My hands trembled, I said. But that would never do. I am not ashamed to own that I covered my face with them, and prayed God to give me strength and steady nerves to take a right aim; and then standing perfectly still for a few seconds, to make sure that I trembled no longer, I whirled my weighted packet out of my hand.

The short time it takes for a stone to skim through the air seemed several minutes to me. I felt persuaded it would fall into the priests' garden, and all the dire consequences rose vividly before me. But I saw my missile just clear the farthest wall, and drop into its right place; and I sat down on the floor, crying hysterically, partly from thankfulness, and partly from reaction. I felt certain all would be right now; but I did not cry the less for that.

Well: about fifteen days after that, a message came to me that a friend was waiting to see me at the grille. My heart throbbed quickly as I went. Was it really one of my people, weary to see my face, and unsatisfied by the formal and scanty letters I was compelled to write? Or was it a confederate of M. de Forville? Sister Catherine fainted dead away when she heard the message, and I left the school in commotion, though happily no connection was perceived between the cause and effect. I found the Supérieure in bland conversation with my visitor when I entered. It was a lady, a stranger, who explained to us that she had met Monsieur mon père, at Paris, and having mentioned that she should be passing through this town, he had asked her to do him the inestimable favor of seeing me with her own eyes, and assuring herself of my health and happiness. There could be no doubt of either, she added, with a polite compliment to Madame, and she had another commission to fulfill. Monsieur mon père had intrusted to her two Easter eggs—one for Madame and the other for me—and with a smile of the sweetest blandness she put both into the Supérieure's hands. They were small enameled and painted boxes, of the shape and size of an egg. Madame's contained a bank note for 200 francs; and mine simply a chocolate bon-bon. It was impossible to suspect anything, for I was not yet a suspected person.

The chocolate egg contained a most ardent letter from Pierre, imploring Catherine to free herself from her yoke at the end of her next five years. I learned then, for the first time, that in France the convent vows are only legally binding for five years, and must be renewed at each expiration of that period. At the close of the next October Catherine would have been ten years a nun, and she might assert her right to be free. All my care and half my sympathy vanished, for nothing could be plainer or easier than the course lying before her.

But sister Catherine was troubled with a tender, or, as I think, a weak conscience. To my great disgust, she positively wished to betray the whole to her confessor. I made her comprehend with some trouble that I should be forthwith turned out of the convent, and she would be left to fight her battle alone. She kept silence, but her conduct was so odd that suspicions were aroused, and she was placed under strict surveillance. I had no opportunity of conversing with her, and I was in great doubt of her strength of mind to effect her own deliverance. She suffered the pangs of martyrdom during those last few months, from the Supérieure, the confessor and her own conscience. Each day I saw her grow paler and more wretched looking, and the last trace of beauty left her wan face. Other doubts respecting Pierre began to haunt me.

October came, and my friend the Vice-Consul paid me his monthly visit. I told him and the Superieure that I wished to leave the convent on the 28th. I saw her color change, and her keen eyes fasten upon me, as if she would read to the bottom of my heart. It was the day upon which Sister Catherine would either renew her vows or demand her freedom; for though she should have made her profession at the Fête of St. Catherine, early in December, her precarious health at the time she took the vail had hurried on the ceremony. Madame had strong suspicions of both of us, and during the next fortnight poor Catherine led an awful life. We Protestants do not know what it is. Every threat possible, of this life and the life to come, were hurled against her; but, to my surprise, she remained firm. I only knew it, however, by the mute, sad language of her eyes, whenever they had a chance of meeting mine; they spoke of a constancy worthy of Pierre.

The morning came upon which I must quit the convent, and I had not been able to see or communicate with Catherine. Early in the day I was summoned to the Supérieure's presence, and she bade me farewell with the most chilling frigidity, telling me I must go at once. I begged to stay till nearer evening, but she answered sternly, "No." My box was already gone down to an hotel on the quay, so I had no excuse for lingering. I was turned out at the convent door, like a servant discharged for dishonesty, and I heard its strong lock turned between me and Catherine. I felt perfectly bewildered.

After a while my common sense, and my habit of managing for myself under perplexing circumstances, served me in good stead. I went to the Vice-Consul for the small residue of my money, but I told him nothing, for I knew he would be afraid of meddling in such a matter. From his office I went to the hotel, where I arranged for leaving my luggage for a short time; first making up a bundle of clothes, which Catherine would want if she came out of the convent. Then I hired the sole conveyance I could procure, a sort of covered cart, with no door at the back, but a seat behind the driver to which we had to climb over as well as we could. This char-a-banc I hired for the day, and bidding the driver to go as far as the corner of the convent street, I told him to wait there; resolving to keep the convent doors in view until six o'clock, after which they never opened on any account.

It was one of the most wearisome and anxious days I ever passed. Even the polite French were curious, and showered questions upon the driver of the char-a-banc, to which his general reply was, "It is an Englishwoman," with a grimace more eloquent than words. There were two entrances to the convent—one for ordinary use, the other an arched, thick, black door, opened only on great occasions, as they were situated on different sides of the building. I was obliged to pace to and fro, to keep watch upon both. But at evening, near six o'clock, I saw the black door of ceremony opened narrowly, and a poor creature thrust out into the profane and unsheltered streets, as if against her will, for she made a faint gesture of seeking readmission, and then cowered down against the closed portal, as if she were some poor dove flung out of her nest. I ran to her, for it was Sister Catherine!

With great trouble I lifted her, more dead than alive, into the back of my cart, and bade the driver take us to a village about seven miles distant, which I knew only as being the residence of one of our boarders, for I felt that it would be foolish and cruel to keep Sister Catherine in this town, where her story would ooze out in some way or another. I had posted a letter to Pierre in a letter-box near the convent, imploring him to come to us immediately at this village. I shall never forget that ride. The conveyance either had no springs or broken ones; and the seat in the back was so high, that only our toes could reach the floor. Added to this the roads were rough, and up and down hill, and the horse had an uneasy tread. Catherine, who had had no carriage exercise for sixteen years, was restored to her senses and distracted from her terrors by the unusual motion.

The char-à-banc conveyed us to the village auberge, and I took a room there for the night, which had already closed in. My nun was as helpless and frightened as a child, and obeyed me like one. As soon as we were fairly alone in our chamber, she fell upon her knees, and began telling her beads, or rather would have done so, had not her rosary been taken away from her, with her other insignia of sisterhood; upon the remembrance of which she fell into a profound swoon, and after recovering from it spent the rest of the night in speechless tears. I did not feel happy myself. I reflected that my friends did not know where I was, and I might fall ill and die, and be forever lost to them. I was almost as frightened as Sister Catherine herself at this thought. But I did not fall ill. I fell asleep instead, and awoke refreshed, with more vigor for action, and a renewal of sympathy for my nun, who had tried my patience a little the evening before.

The next day passed in altering one of my dresses to fit Catherine, and in reading over and over Pierce's ardent letter, which she had seen but once, as I had kept it for safety in my possession while we were in the convent. She grew more reconciled to herself, and was content to say her prayers without a rosary. Our room was very quiet, overlooking an orchard, where pyramids of apples were piled under the trees, and perfumed the Autumn air with their scent. There was nothing to scare or startle her; and to-morrow Pierce might come! The day passed well; but during the second afternoon the landlady made her appearance, and intimated that we must leave, with an air of decision which gave me clearly to understand that she meant to turn us out.

"Why?" I inquired.

She would not say why, only we must go, and go at once. It did not occur to me that I should have any trouble in finding another lodging, and I bade her leave us alone while we prepared for our departure. Catherine's dress was finished, and I had bought her a dark-colored hood at the village shop. She put them on, and appeared as a wan, meagre, worried woman, in poor circumstances, who had had all grace and dignity trodden out of her. Again, some very poignant doubts of M. de Forville's satisfaction crossed me, and I wished heartily that he would come, or that we were both back in the convent. Yet I was really fond of Catherine, and very sorry for her.

We went to nearly every house in that village, and were refused shelter in each; but after I had caught a glimpse of the convent priest I was no longer mystified. We must make the best of our way, while the daylight lasted, to some other village, and get a place of refuge for one night before we were hunted on again on the morrow. I said nothing to Catherine, but I took the broad road leading from the village, and shook off the dust from my feet as I left it. It was getting near the sunset, and all the afternoon the sky had been gathering stormy-looking clouds, torn at the edges, as if some strong upper current of wind was rending them into fringes. I talked to Catherine gayly, for at every utter extremity my spirits rose into almost boisterous buoyancy; and I was brought up so close to the unknown future now that I could not guess where we should be, or what we might be doing, in another hour. On and on we walked briskly; Catherine glad to fly from the inhospitable village, and I anxious to reach another before nightfall. The road was very solitary, with but few passengers, as most French country roads are, and for the first two or three miles I did not care to inquire where it would lead us, lest immediate persecution should track our steps. We came to no village; and the few farmsteads we passed, while it was light enough to see them, looked too dirty and miserable to invite us to seek shelter there. We went on in hope of finding something better, until the dusk darkened rather quickly into night, from the thickness of the clouds which overspread the sky.

I did not know how far or how long we had walked, but I felt an extreme fatigue overtaking me. I could no longer see Catherine's face, nor had she spoken for some time, and I dared not ask her how she felt. The wind began to whirl past us in sudden gusts, and howl dismally among the trees which crowded the hedgerows, and made our path darker. There was a vague, ominous roar, of a ghostly tone, somewhere in the black distance; whether of wind or sea I could not tell. We strayed somehow or other out of our road, and lost ourselves in a thick wood, which might prove to be one of those old forests of indefinite extent, where wolves find a lair, which still exist in France. Suddenly, without an instant's warning, a torrent of rain fell, pattering upon the Autumn leaves with a multitudinous sound, and the sky grew blacker every minute, though we could still distinguish the ebony trunks and branches of the trees, inclosing us as in a net on every hand; and we could just make out, in a small hollow of an old trunk, a tiny white image of the Virgin in a bower of artificial white roses. Catherine sank down on the mass of white leaves before it, and began to pray, while I stood by, listening to the howling of the fitful wind, and the deep, constant roar of the sea, if it was the sea, and shivering under the pelting rain-drops. There reached us at last the faint note of a bell tinkling far-away.

"I am going to die," said Catherine, solemnly; "I hear the bell of the convent I have forsaken. It is the sign of approaching death. O, holy Mary, holy St. Catherine, have pity upon us!"

"Don't be foolish," I said, rather crossly, "it cannot be the convent bell."

"I have heard it for sixteen years," she answered, "and I should know it among a thousand. I am going to die in this dreadful place."

"But why should I hear it, if it is you who are going to die?" I asked. "Come, let us make another effort to find a way out of this wood."

Nerved to despair, Catherine dragged herself up, and I drew her arm within mine. We found a path which soon brought us to the end of the coppice and into a lane, along which we pressed eagerly. I was resolved to insist upon being received into the first house we came to, and before long a line of light, glimmering through some persiennes, shone upon us. I groped at the gate for a bell-handle, and rang such a peal upon it as the inmates had not heard for a long time. The window was quietly opened, but not the persiennes, and a voice from behind them said in English, "Who is there?"

I never was so near fainting in my life. It seemed as if some angel from Heaven was speaking a celestial language, and I had scarcely courage to answer. When I did, I do not know what I said, but there was a run down stairs, and a rapid unfastening of the door, and a hospitable rush to the gate. It was still raining heavily, but in a minute we were standing within doors, and two elderly English ladies were gazing, in unmitigated amazement, upon our bedraggled and miserable aspect. I glanced at Catherine's abject appearance, and feeling myself safe from the perils of the night, I burst into a fit of almost hysterical laughter, in which the two ladies soon joined.

They told us the next day that they had inhabited France during some years, dwelling in this little villa, just outside the town where our convent was. Catherine and I had returned by the very nearest route to the place from which we were flying, and it was indeed the convent-bell we had heard in the wood. We learned that our story was known, to the great mortification of the Supérieure, and was then the topic of the day in the little town. But as we did not wish to be seen, and the ladies were anxious not to embroil themselves with the priestly power, we remained secreted in their house for some time, after dispatching a second letter to M. de Forville.

But just realize, if you can, my anxiety, when day after day passed by and no faithful Pierre arrived! I began to be gravely troubled, for what could I do with a renegade nun on my hands? As the slow days of waiting consumed themselves, her conscience, like most of consciences in time of distress, grew outrageously sensitive, and she tormented herself and me without ceasing. I thought of my father and mother, and wondered what they would think if I had to carry Sister Catherine back with me to our English home. I went so far as a cowardly wish that I had never meddled with the loves of Pierre and Hortense de Forville, and my brain grew almost fevered with wondering why he did not come.

But all's well that ends well. Pierre never received my first letter—posted in the letter-box near the convent—and our second, and a third, which we wrote in our impatience, were sent after him to Rome; and, hearing from us, he started off instantly to come. He had concluded that Catherine's profession had been made at the Fête of St. Catherine, in December, and he had intended to be down in the town then, waiting to receive her if she quitted the convent. But all was right now he had come.

I saw him first. He was no longer a "beau cousin," but a sunburnt, travel-worn man, nearly forty, whose hair was tinged with gray, and his forehead wrinkled, as much with trouble as with years. He looked like a rock against which many a rough billow and fretting wave had broken. But I liked him very much, and very gently I tried to prepare him for the change sixteen years had made in his cousin.

"She is always my Hortense!" said M. de Forville.

Hearing that, I led him at once to the room where she was waiting for him. But don't tell me that he did not feel a great shock when his eyes first fell upon her, for he turned to me with a look of almost agonized interrogation. We had done our best in making a becoming dress for her, but still she looked a subdued, faded, gentle old maid, in the place of the bright girl of fifteen, half child and half coquette, whom he had last seen. The shock was not so great on her side, though she trembled and hesitated, and greeted him with the graceful courtesy that French women seem born to make. There was something very strange and sad in this meeting; something of pathos which I had not thought of beforehand, and I ran out of the room to hide my tears, leaving the lovers alone with one another.

I thought M. de Forville very quiet, and almost low-spirited during the evening, but Catherine every hour grew visibly younger before our eyes. "Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend," says the Bible. How much more, then, does a man sharpen the countenance of a woman? It was droll to watch the convent frost thawing, and the innocent coquetries of the woman budding out—nay, bursting into full bloom,—in Sister Catherine. Her eyes sparkled, a delicate color suffused her face, and her voice took a gayer and more musical tone. At last she laughed—a sweet, ringing, girlish laugh, as free from care as a child's—and Pierre started as if his ear had caught some magical tone. This was a creature more like his lost Hortense; that laugh had lived in his memory these sixteen years. He bent down his head, and laid his lips reverently and tenderly upon her hand.

We left the town the next day, and, to appease Catherine's troublesome conscience, we traveled direct to Rome, where M. de Forville had already done what money and influence could do to obtain for her the Holy Father's dispensation from her vows, which she declared to be essential to her happiness. The whole case was so plainly one of fraud that the kindly old Pope absolved Sister Catherine without difficulty, and gave her, as a wedding gift, a rosary blessed by himself, in place of the one she had forfeited in the convent. We journeyed back to Paris, where they were married as privately as possible, to avoid causing any greater scandal than was inevitable. Since then Madame de Forville has plunged into the gayities of the gayest cities in the world, and bids fair to become one of the leaders of fashion. There is but one hope for her. After I have been home to visit my friends, I am to return, to accompany them on a long foreign tour, which is M. de Forville's passion. Both of them declare that I am as dear to them as a sister.

My sole regret is that the Pope did not insist upon his beloved daughter, Madame la Supérieure, refunding Sister Catherine's dowry of seven thousand pounds.

A RIVER LYRIC.

Under my window, day by day,
The beautiful river rolls away;
Rolls from far-off woods of pine
Down to the glittering bay;
By frowning crag and fragrant vine,
Onward still to the foaming brine,
To the ocean's kingly sway.

Many a league in rippling glee
The young brook dances; bird and bee,
And flowers that lean from the shadowy grass,
Hark to its minstrelsy;
And cloud and star, as above they pass,
In its crystal bosom, as in a glass,
Their radinat beauty see.

But the brook hath heard a legend rare,
The winds have warbled it in the air,
Many an echoed voice hath told
Of a world more strangely fair;
Of a world of waters, vast and old!
Oh, to reach those depths of pearl and gold,
Well may the brooklet dare!

Now swells the current, deep and wide,
O'er rocks and chasms its strength is tried,
Till in broader channels, smooth and free,
The waves majestic glide;
And on they roll right royally
Till they feel the heart-throb of the sea,
The ebbing and flowing tide.

Beautiful river, roll away!
Thy seaward current no charm can stay.
And thou too, hasten, O river of life!
Through shadows gathering grey;
Flow from meadows with beauty rife,
Down through channels of storm and strife,
To shores of endless day.

* * * * * * *

For as day by day I look on thee,
Beautiful river, flowing free,
I feel the swifter rush of the stream
Which onward flows with me;
And I gather at times, through mist and dream,
An echoed murmer, a breath, a gleam
Of the everlasting sea!

DIFFERENT DEGREES OF LOVE.—Polly (suppose) is his darling; Polly is a blonde, with eyes like the violet, and hair, (worn in native curl-clusters,) which looks like light brown flecked with gold; (I say "looks like," for nobody knows now-a-days what is the true color of a young lady's hair, or even whether she has any of her own or not;) her gaze thrills him; her whisper throbs his pulses with the fullness of the spring; their spirits rush together at the touching of their lips. Above all, she is devotedly fond of him. Fate, however, parts them for a space. Her cousin Kitty is thrown very much into his company. Kitty is a brunette, with eyes like the sloe; her hair, which is her own, (quite by accident it once came undone in his presence,) reaches to her heels, and looks like the raven's wing; above all, she is devotedly fond of him. At first, he struggles to be loyal; he writes as usual, although not in so impassioned a style as before, to Polly; but opportunity and Kitty are too much for him; he feels that she is tugging at his heart-strings also. Presently, there comes a day when his waning affection for the one, and his growing affection for the other, are at exactly the same level. He is in love with two women at the same time. This may last for a little while; about the same time as an eclipse takes; then gradually poor Polly withdraws from between him and her rival altogether, and she reigns alone in his firmament. Her whisper throbs, &c.; their spirits rush together, &c. My good lady, you may shake your head, but this happens every day, if not to the best of men, yet to those who are certainly not the worst. The fact is, however it may be with you (and I grant that it is quite different with your admirable sex), the thing that is called love, in its usual sense—the monopolizer, the enchanter, the mainspring of actions—is among us men almost utterly unknown. (Pray, don't be angry with me, or at least have patience to read on, for I have yet something to say presently which will please you very much.) I contend that the well-known line—

She never loved me truly; love is love for evermore,

is only applicable to females. A man, my dear madam, may love Polly and Kitty (and does), and half-a-dozen more, and yet have sufficient residuum of heart left to love you, his wife, most truly, and more dearly than the whole lot of them put together. It is his wife to whom (as you well know) he plays the true lover after all. If he had married Polly he would have been as faithful and true to her; I do not venture to affirm that he would have been so devoted to her as to you, but even that is really possible. They were not married, and therefore nothing can be said for certain; and unfortunately this is always the case. There is no possibility of having a trial-race for our Matrimonial Stakes, notwithstanding the tremendous interests involved. But let it never be imagined that the love of a mere lover (male), even for the most attractive of objects, is to be compared for a moment with the affection that is inspired in a man by a good wife. The one, I repeat, is mere passionate fancy, depending on circumstances whether it shall be evanescent or not; the other is a master-passion. A man who is not married, no matter how amorous he may be, has never known true love, which comprehends esteem, confidence, common interest, passion—all that can link one human being's existence with another's.—*Maxims by a Man of the World in Chamber's Journal.*

A NOOK IN IRELAND.—I am now in Ireland, in a far-away and little-visited corner of it. I lie on a rocky headland overlooking a wide lonely bay, whose two horns are dark blue mountain-ranges; on the ledge below, and among the great stones shaggy with seaweed, rises and sinks the great Atlantic water, peaceful to-day, with a sighing murmur. The solitary floor of ocean is lighted with a tempered cloudy radiancy of sunlight, changing to ruddier glow with the decline of day, on these ranges of cliff, and on the few sad remnants beside me of an ancient castle. One gray wall, some twelve feet high, tufted with coarse grass and fern, (*Blechnum boreale*,) still resists the western gales which blow heavily on this coast; and near it, partly in the trench on the landward side, lies a fallen mass of masonry held together by its mortar. Other fragments stand on the verge of the cliff, and foundations are traceable among the grass of the little promontory, nibbed by a few hardy sheep and swept by the seagull's wing. Behind these ruins is a stretch of bleak stony hills, where the poor thatched cabins of the peasantry lurk scarce distinguished, unless the peat-smoke draws your eye; and in front, due west, is the ocean line, and America for next neighbor. The only human being visible for hours is a poor woman at the tide-edge picking lava (here called "sloak") off the rocks uncovered by the ebb. The district altogether has a wild, unsheltered, lonely, and somehow an ancient look. Geologically, it is "primary," (schistose and gneissose,) broken with whin, bespattered with dark heavy boulders of trapp. The fences are of loose gray stones; a venerable stooping hawthorn here and there, (whose name in Irish is significant of ancientness,) almost the only tree. Flat stones lie on the cottage roofs to keep the thatch from being blown away bodily. Often you come to something that was a cottage or cluster of cottages, now roofless walls, smokestained, unsightly. The people have a sad and grave demeanor; if you address them, you are received with simple and refined politeness, and an anxiety to please; should you enter one of their poor cabins, for shelter or inquiry, you will find courteous and gentle manners, and a cheerfulness which is considered due to the visitor. If you question with tact, there is generally but one story from all—the increasing poverty of the country, the progress of depopulation, their own hope of sooner or later following their brothers, sons, cousins, &c., to America, or if no hope, an earnest sighing wish that they too had this one resource before them in an otherwise hopeless world. On politics or religion you will receive no answers but such as are entirely cautious and colorless.—*Fraser's Magazine for December.*

THE "PERPETUAL DROP."—The chief and most remarkable characteristic of him is that his chatter is incessant, and that there issues from his mouth a perpetual dribbling of words which convey to those who hear them no sort of information worth having, no new thing worth knowing, no idea worth listening to. These talkers are found in the British Islands in great numbers. There is no difficulty in meeting with specimens. If you live in a street, and will only sit at your window for a sufficient length of time, one of them is sure to pass. He has a companion with him, the recipient of that small dropping talk. Perpetual Drop points with his stick, calling his friend's attention to a baker's shop—what is he saying? He is saying: "Ah, German, you see: Frantzmann, German name. Great many German bakers in London; Germans and Scotch. Nearly all the bakers are either one or the other." You continue to watch, and you observe that this loquacious gentleman is again pointing. "Where you see those houses," he is saying now, "there were nothing but green fields when I was a boy. Not a brick to be seen anywhere." And so he goes on commenting on everything. Whatever his senses inform him of he seems obliged to put on record. "Piebald horse," he says, as one goes by him in an omnibus; or, "curious smell," as he passes the fried-fish stall. This is the man with whom we have all traveled in railway trains. He proclaims to his companion—a person much to be pitied—the names of the stations as the train arrives at each. "Ah, Croydon," he says; or, "Ah, Redhill, going to stop, I see." He makes his comments when they do stop. "Little girl with fruit," he says; or, "Boy with papers." Very likely he will imitate the peculiar cry of this last, "Mornin' papaw," for his friend's benefit. This kind of talker may be studied very advantageously in railway trains. He is familiar with technical terms. He remarks, when there is a stoppage, that we are "being shunted on to the up-line till the express goes by." Presently there is a shriek, and a shake, and a whirl, and then our friend look round with triumph. "That was it," he says, "Dover express—down-line." This is a very wearying personage. He cannot be quiet. If he is positively run out and without a remark to make, he will ask a question. Instead of telling you what the station is, he will in this case ask you to tell him. "What station is this?" is a favorite inquiry with him. He doesn't want to know; he is not going to stop at it: he merely asks because his mouth is full of words, and they must needs dribble out in some form or other.—*Cornhill Magazine for December.*

DIAMOND CUTTING.—The art requires that the cutter should have extraordinary skill for working the stones, of which the smallest often do not reach to the size of a pin head. Nothing equals in this respect the skillfulness of the workers of Holland, and one is quite confounded when one sees stones of such small dimensions cut into twenty-four faces, perfectly equal and regular. Some of the stones operated upon at COSTER's, at Amsterdam, are so small that it takes hundreds of them to weigh a carat! This is not, however, the only difficulty the diamond cutter has to surmount; it is the cleaner who has to make choice of the form to be given to each particular stone. It is he who must decide, after a minute examination, how each particular diamond ought to be cut, whether a brilliant or a rose; he determines the choice by an endeavor to lose as little matter as possible. But this is not all. It is necessary that he should recognise at the first glance in what way it is convenient to attack the stone, which is not an easy matter, for if his measures have not been well taken, it may perhaps occur that twenty-three faces have been already cut the twenty-fourth would require to be cut on an imperfect part of the stone; and so it is found impossible to continue. The cutters and polishers are often thrown out by finding unexpected flaws in the stones, as they proceed with their work. The color, too, often changes; so that sometimes it is quite impossible to tell how a diamond may turn out; and, as in the case of the Koh-i-noor, one portion of the stone may sometimes prove to be a great deal harder than another part; and if, while cutting, the diamond be allowed to remain too long on the schyff before being taken off to cool, it might melt the led in which it is set, and so, by changing its position, do very serious injury to the stone. In cutting the Koh-i-noor, it was necessary at times to increase the revolutions of the schyff to three thousand per minute, in consequence of the extraordinary hardness of some portions of that most valuable gem. It is not always easy to say how much of a stone must be sacrificed in the cutting. The Star of the South, which was cut by Monsieur COSTER, weighed in the rough state in which it was found 254½ carats; when finished, the weight was a little under a half of that weight. The Koh-i-noor lost eighty carats in the recutting; it now weighs less than the Star of the South by about twenty carats.—*Chambers' Journal.*

GREAT GLACIER OF NEW ZEALAND.—The *Westland Observer* has an account of a visit paid recently by the chief officers of the geological department to the great glacier on the west side of Mount Cook. The foot of the glacier, which is but thirteen miles from the sea, is 1,900 feet wide. Neither the glacier nor the immense field of snow which feeds it is visible from the river until within a quarter of a mile of it, when the stupendous mass of snow and ice at once breaks upon the view. Below the glacier a recent moraine extends for several hundred yards, consisting of *débris* of the rock, twenty feet deep, underlaid by ice and snow, through which considerable streams of water run, which are rendered visible in round holes, caused by the giving away of the ice and by cracks in the surface. On the southern side there has recently been a great fracture of the ice and breach of the rock which had fallen in immense masses. The party ascended on the northern side, where the snow or ice formed rounded hills, undisturbed by any cracks or fissures. The glacial matter is porous, and presents tolerable footing; it is of a gray color, full of small dirt with occasional stones, which had evidently fallen from the surrounding hills. The great peculiarity of this glacier is not only its immense size, but the consequent fact of its descending to so low a level—640 feet above the sea level—instead of ending, as is usually the case, at an altitude of some 3,000 or 4,000 feet, close to the limit of perpetual snow, among Alpine vegetation. Here the green bush extends some thousands of feet above the glacier on the steep side of the range in which the glacier has cut the deep narrow gorge. Not a single Alpine plant awarded the research of the party, and the temperature on the glacier was scarcely below that on the flat below. With some ceremony the party named it the Victoria Glacier. The height of the peak of Mount Cook is found to be 12,362 feet.

HUNTING IN ALGERIA.—Ostrich hunting then takes place in the hottest season of the year, lasting some forty-five days, from the 26th of June to the 10th of August. "It is the heat even more than the pace which kills the ostrich," said the Arabs, and experience shows that they are right. It is only a select few out the many nomad tribes who have the privilege of carrying on the noble sport. Previous to the French occupation their only other business was the pillage of the caravans; but now they do it no more, at least in the territory under Gallic jurisdiction. Well made they are, and wonderfully organized for their life of movement and privation; dry and hard, with piercing eye and untiring ankle, possessed of a power of enduring hunger and thirst to their furthest limits. They make much parade of their new-born conversion and uprightness, on the principle, I suppose, of "assuming a virtue if you have it not." "Our present goodness must redeem the errors of the past," they say; "we have a few lives upon our conscience, but God alone is perfect." A "few lives," forsooth!—they are modest, these good Arabs. TOUMI, their chief, owned to nineteen murders. "Yes, I killed nineteen individuals in attacking the caravans. Perhaps it is a greater number than is allowed to a good believer; but, after all, we only do as our fathers taught us; nevertheless, I admit that when I think of it I feel puzzled about the day of judgment!"—*Under the Palms in Algeria and Tunis, by Hon. Lewis Wingfield.*

AN OBJECT OF PITY.—The wife of a professed story-teller must be subject to many sorrows. It must be wearisome for her, for instance, to hear the same story twenty times, as it is related to twenty different audiences. However well and affectionately disposed she may be, she must surely quail a little when she hears the preliminary strains, the first few words, "I was once staying at a little inn in North Wales;" or, "My little boy was out with his nurse the other day." How she must suffer, too, when the story does not go well; when the audience is not sympathetic; when the story-teller is not in cue, or when, as will sometimes happen, he omits some important element in his narrative. I have seen a wife prompt her husband under such circumstances, "You have forgotten, GEORGE, about the little boy and the pump;" or, reproachfully, "You've left out about the frying-pan," but it does not answer. If a man once begins to go wrong in telling a story it is all up with him; he is best let alone.—*Cornhill Magazine for December.*

TRAVEL IN MEXICO.

Among the Brigands—From Guadalajara to Tepic—The Valley District—A Mexican Paradise—Visit to Lozado.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TEPIC, Jalasco, Mexico, Oct. 30, 1867.

We left Guadalajara on horseback on the morning of the 24th inst., and arrived here in three days and a half. Our hardy mustang horses averaged twenty leagues a day over the most difficult roads in the Republic of Mexico. Mr. CLINTON, a commercial traveler, Mr. R. E. BLAND, a Texan gentleman, now residing in Guadalajara, Señor DON FRANCISCO CERVANTES and your correspondent, prepared themselves with six-shooters, in addition to the Spencer rifles brought from the capital, and which did such good service on the road between Lagos and the capital of this State. We were told that it would be impossible to reach Tepic without encountering the *ladrones*, and just as we were ready to mount our horses on the morning of departure, an extraordinary courier arrived at CORONA's headquarters, with the intelligence that a new *Gavilla*, 150 strong, had made its appearance on the National road, between Tequilla and Magdelena, a rough mountain district, twenty-two leagues west of Guadalajara, and on our route to this city. It was also reported that LOZADO would not let any armed men pass the Barrancas. Amid all these prophesied difficulties, however, we were determined to push forward, until stopped either by robbers or by the majestic Indian chieftain, who for twenty years has bid defiance to the Administrations at the capital, and still defies his brother Indian—the Oajaca JUAREZ.

We reached Tequilla at sunset on the 24th, having met with no hindrance, although we passed several of the notorious robbing *puntos* and many suspicious-looking gangs, who always made way for us when four of us, with rifles slung on our backs and six-shooters in our belts, appeared. To Tequilla the road was over *lomos*, or rolling lands, and in a fair state of cultivation. Fields of corn, barley, wheat and chile (red peppers) diversified the scenery. At Tequilla we found good accommodations for our horses, but miserable *huesfred* for ourselves. We had sardines, and with wine, tortillas, and chile and milk, retired, unsated, to our room. So disgusting were the apartments of the Posado, however, that we ultimately selected an unoccupied stable, and spreading our blankets over newly-cut corn-stalks, passed the night as best we could. We were warned by the owner of the Posado that we were in danger of being stung by the alecranes or scorpions, but we were all too weary to remain awake. At 4 A. M. of the 25th we, in dread of such a visitation, again mounted our horses, and sallied forth, in expectation of an encounter with robbers when about five miles out of the town. Our road out led up an abrupt and very steep mountain pass. Half a league from the pass we met two Mexican planters of Magdelena, a village six leagues further on. They were afraid to advance on account of the rumors of the presence of the new bandits. They had sent back to Tequilla for an escort, but seeing that we were so well armed they preferred to join our party. One of the recruits, Señor DON GOMEZ GARAY, had been obliged to shoot a robber some twenty days before for attempting to steal a horse from his stables. The brother of the man he killed was the reported leader of the new *gavilla*, and had sworn vengeance on DON GOMEZ. At a little ranch half a league further on we were joined by four other Mexican rancheros, who had also heard of the new organization, and had been waiting there two days for aid. We were now a party of ten, all well armed, and had no fears of a hundred or more mountain desperadoes. We saw them on the mountain slope back from the road half way between Tequilla and Magdelena, but they made no movement of offence. They appeared to have about sixty horses. The remainder of the band were afoot. They had such clothes as are worn by the *leperos* and *peons*, which consist of cotton drawers and a shirt. We reached Magdelena at 10 o'clock, where we could only procure milk and beans for lunch. No knives or forks were to be had there, nor at any other place between Tequilla and this town. That night we spent at the *Rancho de la Plan*, which is situated twenty-one leagues from Tequilla, at the foot of the great *Barranca*, or descent, where many lives have been sacrificed by robbers and by the stumbling of horses and mules. Our horses occupied the same room with ourselves, for it was a dead certainty that some or all of them would have been missing in the morning had we sent them to the horse-yard. We at once cooked several chickens, and made a sort of soup of coarse meal, ground between stones by Indian women. At 5 A. M. of the 26th we started up the ascent, and reached the level table-land above at 12 o'clock. All danger of robbery was passed then. We had reached LOZADO's district of Tepic, and no more did we require arms until our return and withdrawal from his *Tereno*.

We passed the night of the 26th at the Hacienda de Santa Isabel, 16 leagues from here. Sunday morning we entered the valley of Tepic and beheld a most beautiful country. Brigandage, pillage, sieges and forced loans have been unknown in this district for twenty-two years, and it is the only portion of Mexico where you may travel and be sure that all the men you meet are not notorious thieves or cut-throats. JUAREZ when he says LOZADO is subdued tells a willful falsehood. JUAREZ, wrapped in his Indian dignity, sent LOZADO an *indulto* or *pardan*, and the dwarfed Indian returned it with the scathing rebuke. He said: "I despise you and your armies who call upon Liberty to rob and to incite revolutions. I never asked you or your kind for pardon, nor do I require it. Our land is peaceful and prosperous, because we keep your thieving politicians out of it. You have a large army organized at Guadalajara under the boy CORONA to send against me. Let him and you remember how he once stole into this valley from

the State of Sinaloa, and how we exterminated his command in one brief campaign."

TEPIC.

The town of Tepic may be properly called a coast town, as it is near the port of San Blas on the Pacific, and directly influenced by the sea breezes and temperature. It is situate 1,275 feet above the level of the sea. It is thoroughly cultivated. Every tiller of the soil is a hardy warrior, and well armed. Four times a year they are called together by their chief for ten days' drill. If any one steal a copper, a mule, an ear of corn or a horse, he is shot to death, on apprehension. Robberies consequently are unknown, except in cases where men from other portions commit thefts in the district, and then the perpetrators are rarely able to escape. On the 20th inst. LOZADO executed ten Guadalajara robbers at the precipice of San Luis. They were found robbing on the mountains near the *Barrancas*, and on trial found guilty. Two hours after the *Consejo* had convicted them, they were led out to the precipice, where soldiers with pikes forced them to leap into the abyss. Yesterday another robber was brought into Tepic, convicted of trying to steal a mule; he was shot at sundown. By such prompt measures LOZADO governs. He collects no taxes, as he has no politicians around him. He allows no money received at the San Blas Custom-house to be sent to Mexico. He gave MAXIMILIAN $800,000 collected there in 1865, but no Mexican Administration has ever had one dollar from his district. When they have demanded it, he has replied "*Viene y tomarlo*,"—"come and take it." He has 40,000 stand of arms, 10,000 of which are Enfield rifles taken from CASTLENAU on his retreat through here from Mazatlan last Winter. The coast town of San Blas is extremely unhealthy. CASTLENAU's troops hurried on to Tepic leaving the 1,500 mules and their cargo to follow. LOZADO went out from his mountain village at night, took the train, carried mules and loads into San Louis around Tepic and sent word to CASTLENAU, "*Tengo los armas viene V. y recubirlos*"—"I have the arms (10,000 Enfields and 20 pieces of rifled cannon) come and receive them." CASTLENAU had the moulds for the Enfields with him. He did not try to take them, but he sent forward a courier with the news—"LOZADO has declared for the Empire and I have furnished him with 10,000 rifles." He has 6,000 Spencers, 2,500 Henry, and many other rifles taken from CORONA, ROJAS, GUTIERREZ, and others.

VISIT TO LOZADO.

Yesterday, in company with Gen. POLACIO DE VEGA and a few others, I went to see LOZADO and his mountain village of San Luis, which is situated six leagues, or about sixteen miles hence. We found him topping corn near his house, but he at once abandoned his work and took us to his village. He will only allow houses to be built of *adobe*, with tile roofs, in his vicinity. The huts inseparable from a coast scenery, are not allowed in this canton. He is dwarfed and withered in appearance, but still alive to all that interests his people who live in the Valley of Tepic. He has a town clock in his home, and near his residence he has soap, match and cotton factories. He admires improvements, and is happy at all times to meet Americans. His word is law, and yet nowhere else in this country are the first privileges of liberty so well known or so enjoyed. He says JUAREZ is a miserable, selfish, political demagogue, who cannot keep his word or contract, and he pities those who live within the jurisdiction of his administration. JUAREZ ordered him to Mexico in August. LOZADO replied: "Come and bring me there." JUAREZ sent 23,000 men, under REGULUS, ALATORRE, CORONO and GUTIERREZ, but these Generals wisely terminated the campaign before reaching the Barrancas, over which there are not soldiers enough in the Republic to force their way. We remained in the old man's company until 5 o'clock, when he mounted his pony and accompanied us two leagues toward Tepic. We were delighted with the reception of the Tepic Chief. He understands all of the disadvantages which keep Mexico on a barbarian level, and while he lives the demagogues of the vacillating administrations will have to stand aloof and only perpetrate their crimes among men of their own kind.

AMERICANS IN TEPIC.

On arriving at Tepic every American is at once asked, "Don't you know Don ISAAC?" which is, Don't you know ISAAC V. FOWLER? Young and old, merchant and agriculturist, all know and like him in all the "Canton de Tepic." LOZADO alone is better known. We passed a day at his elegant home on the right bank of the river which supplies the power to drive the large cotton factory of which Mr. FOWLER is the director. This factory, the Jauga (pronounced howga) is the property of Messrs. BARRON, FORBES & Co., and has made, under Mr. FOWLER's administration, the best *mantas* manufactured in the country. For six years he has been able to clear for the owners the average annual sum of $200,000.

Capt. HALE, our Consular Agent here, is another fine representative of our American gentlemen. He has a large number of mining operations intrusted to his charge, and is earning a fortune very rapidly.

Judge TERRY, from Texas, is down on the Santiago River, with a few Americans, raising cotton on the large *hacienda* of the Barron family, called San Lorenzo. The worms, however, are destroying the present crop. The *Fabrica*, under Mr. FOWLER's charge, is supplied with Peruvian staple, but enough will be grown in this canton this year, if but half a crop, to supply the manufactory.

No Congressmen are elected in this canton. They send no delegates or representatives to Mexico or to the State capital of Jalisco. They are and desire to be free from the political criminals who keep Mexico in a state of revolution, turmoil and poverty.

Saturday we start back for Guadalajara. On account of the abundance of rain which continues to fall, much to the surprise of the "oldest inhabitant" of the canton, the road from here to San Blas, on the Pacific, is quite impassable. We have, therefore, concluded to return to Guadalajara and go down to the port of Manzanillo *via* Zapotlan and Colima. We find that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers touch there on the 16th of November.

We are more than satisfied with our visit to Tepic. We have found a small district of country rock girt and ocean girt, where about 95,000 souls know what liberty, union and independence mean, and where for once you find people in Mexico among whom an half way honest man is a rarity, and desperadoes and brigands do not make up the first families of the country. When called to arms they respond with a will. No troops are drafted here. There are still in service here acting as policemen MONTENEGRO's Imperial soldiers from Acapulco. JUAN SAN RAMON, the Political Prefect, is a staunch Imperialist. LOZADO is heart and soul with the Church party. He told me during his conversation that "JUAREZ lies when he says the people demanded the execution of MAXIMILIAN, for the people are angels compared with JUAREZ' ministers.

CHAPULTEPEC.

A School-House Blown Down—Many Children Injured.

From the Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette, Dec. 16.

About 2:30 o'clock on Friday last, during the tremendous gale, the Third Ward School-house, in this city, was partially blown down by the wind, and many of the scholars present injured, some of them, it is feared, fatally. The upper portion of the west end of the building was blown in, and the heavy mass of brick and mortar falling upon the ceiling, broke through it into the school-room below, and the pressure on the joists crushed out the south wall, letting the whole mass upon the heads of the teacher and the terrified and struggling children. To one looking at the wreck of the building after the accident, it seems almost a miracle that any of those in the house should have escaped alive. As it is, many are seriously hurt, and some, it is feared, fatally, though we hope this may not be the case. We give below the names of the children injured, so far as we have been able to get them: Carrie Andrews, badly hurt; Lydia Charter; Lizzie Peabody, badly on the head; Willie Jackson; L[illegible] Ripley, slightly; William Walker, badly bruised; G[illegible] Cannon, slightly; Frederic Sucpucio, very badly, not expected to live. [illegible] ald, badly. Mrs. LUTHER VOORHEIS, the teacher in charge of the school, exhibited great firmness and presence of mind in rescuing her pupils from the ruins of the building. She was fortunately but slightly injured. Of forty-seven scholars in attendance usually, she reports twenty only now present at the room to which the school has temporarily been removed. The building was of brick, and was put up last Fall.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A Sketch of the Progress of the Work, and an Estimate of its Future Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT SAID, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1867.

It is not impossible—it is even quite probable—that the close of the present decade will witness the completion of two of the greatest engineering enterprises of the present century. I allude to the Union Pacific Railway across the American Continent; and the Ship Canal, to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas across the Isthmus of Suez. Though differing widely in their character, extent, and in the uses to which, when finished, they will be respectively put, they have many points of resemblance. They are equally links to that great interoceanic chain which is destined, at no very distant day, to encircle both hemispheres and the whole commercial world in its embrace. With the former of these enterprises and the rapid progress now making both in the Pacific and Mississippi divisions of the work, the readers of the TIMES are sufficiently familiar. I propose to devote my present letter to a brief sketch of the latter, its past history, present condition and prospects, closing with a speculation or two as to how far the objects of the projectors in constructing it are likely to be carried out.

I arrived at Port Said (or Seyd, as it is more properly written) direct from Alexandria, in the Messageries steamer of the 8th of October, and at once set out on my tour of inspection through the canal.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORK.

It is much easier to say what the canal is not than to adequately describe what it is. The panorama plan of Messrs. RUBE, CHAPERON & RIMBAND, which I saw at the late Paris Exposition, even under the skillful manipulation of M. LESSEPS, gave one but a very imperfect idea of it. Imagine a vast ditch 100 miles long, 300 feet wide at the top, with a uniform depth of 24 feet, and a width of 44 feet at the bottom, opening at either end into a large inland lake or sea, and you, bisecting the isthmus at its narrowest point, will have a fair presentment of what the canal is or rather is intended to be. About one-half of the entire work, as will be seen by the subjoined official statement, has been completed. It is confidently expected that one-half of what remains to be done in order to complete the work upon the above scale will be executed within the next two years, and the vessels drawing not more than 15 feet water will be able to pass through it before the close of 1870. A greater expenditure of time and money than the present company now contemplate will be required to carry the work to the proposed depth of 24 feet throughout its entire length, but the designs of the projectors will be so far accomplished in the next two years that the undertaking will be found not only practicable, but comparatively easy, and if the all-important problem, "will it pay," can be satisfactorily solved, the money requisite to complete it, vast as the sum must be, will be forthcoming.

Topographically considered, this canal unites four natural lakes which have always existed on the isthmus. The largest and deepest of these, called the Lacs Amers, or Bitter Lakes, extend to within ten miles of Suez. The other lakes through which the canal passes are Lake Tim-Sah, Lake Ballah and Lake Menzaleh, the first and smallest of which has long been drying up. These lakes are situated at distances ranging from ten to fifteen miles from each other, and form the natural boundaries, so to speak, of the several divisions of the work. To deepen the channel through these lakes, excavate the intervening sections, which, previous to the operations of the Company, were nothing but an arid, sandy waste with an occasional strata of calcareous blue clay running through it, and to build the enormous jetties and brakewaters for the protection of the entrance to the canal, and which now form the harbors of Ports Said and Suez, was really all the Company had to do. The difference of level between the two seas is so slight as to be practically unimportant. No locks will be required, and steamers of the capacity of those now used by the Peninsular and Oriental and Messageries Imperiale Companies will be able to pass through from sea to sea without difficulty. Contrary to the expectations of some and the prognostications of many more, who from national and political motives viewed the enterprise with a jealous eye, the work has not only been found entirely practicable but very simple. The largest portion of the work has been done by means of machinery, though a large force of laborers (Arab fellahs) has been and is still engaged upon it. I need only here add, by way of general summing up, that the Maritime or Ship Canal is now operated as far as Ismailia, fifty miles, and that for the remaining distance the fresh-water canal, which intersects the Ship Canal near Ismailia, is used.

MECHANICAL APPLIANCES.

A work of so vast and unique a character, as will readily be conceived, has called into requisition appliances for construction of a similarly extensive and original kind. Indeed, the machinery used on this canal forms one of the most interesting features of the work. Nothing like it is to be found elsewhere. From the gigantic *drague à couloir* down to the smallest *drague*, (dredge) and from the ponderous elevator to the smallest machine, everything is of the most costly kind and elaborate finish. Two hundred and eighty-five machines, representing a force of 18,000 horses, and consuming 12,219 tons of coal per month, work day and night on the canal. These machines are divided into sixteen classes, known as *grandes dragues, petites dragues, élevateurs, remorgueurs, excavateurs, locomotives, machines fixes, grand bateaux a vapeur, grue a vapeur, bateaux citernes, canots à vapeur, gabares à clapets de fond, gabares à clapets latéraux, porteurs de caisees de deblais, chalauds flotteurs* and *toneurs*. The average monthly work done is equal to about 1,200,000 cubic metres.

These are all fine machines. Two of them are worthy of especial notice; these are the large dredges, or *dragues à long couloir* and the *excavateurs*. The former are similar in construction to the machines used for dredging purposes in the British seaports, but are larger and have an enormous spout attached. By a pump kept on board the lighter on which this apparatus is mounted, water is mixed with the earth brought up by the dredge, and the semi-fluid mass is discharged through this long pipe or passage (*couloir*) on whatever spot may be selected. By this machine the sand can be thrown 30 to 40 feet beyond the edge of the canal. The excavators scoop out the earth where there is a deficiency of hand labor, and where water sufficient to float the dredging-machines has not been introduced.

On how large a scale operations have already been conducted in the formation of this canal, it is almost impossible to give an idea by simple description; but when the reader reflects that two large towns, each containing from five to ten thousand inhabitants, and a score of villages have actually been called into existence by the canal works, he will be better able to appreciate the gigantic nature of the enterprise and the energy displayed by the Company and the contractors. These two towns are Port Said, at the northern extremity of the canal, and Ismailia, at its junction with the fresh water canal half way between Port Said and Suez. Ismailia divides the canal into two nearly equal parts, which are again sub-divided into four divisions, each having a resident engineer and corps of assistants. These are known as the division of Port Said, division of El Guisr, division of Ismailia and the division of Suez. I will briefly glance at each of these divisions, but before doing so a short description of Port Said and the works there will be read with interest.

PORT SAID.

Of the place itself not much need be said. It is situated on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, 124 miles north of Alexandria and 80 miles north of Damietta. Its history dates back to the commencement of the canal and the sinking of the first stone in the jetties which form the entrance to that work and without which Port Said had not been. As already stated, like Ismailia, it is the product of the canal, and in appearance is not unlike the majority of mushroom American towns similarly situated. It is an anomolous sort of place, partaking both of the ocean and the desert, being bounded to the north by the former and to the south by the latter. Geologically considered it is the practical result of a struggle between salt water and sand; a compound of modern civilized commerce and aboriginal (Arab) filler. Of course it is a queer sort of place. It originated with the canal and must rise or decline with it. Work was suspended for a while, and Port Said declined. Financial and engineering difficulties were overcome, and Port Said grew apace, and now, after nearly ten years of dredging, cutting and filling—slicing off a piece here and piecing on a slice there—it has grown to be a place of noteworthy size and importance. Less than ten years ago the site of the present town was an arid, dreary waste. Every necessary work of life had to be brought by boat from Damietta, and now every comfort and many of the luxuries of life are easily procured, at all events, in much greater abundance and with more facility than in the ancient City of Damietta. It contains about 800 houses and a population which, like that of Cairo, (not the Egyptian but American Cairo,) is largely floating, may be estimated at 8,000. I counted twenty-two large-sized vessels in the dock or basin, most of them from North British ports, freighted with coal and other supplies for the Company. The population, small as it is, is made up of people from all parts of the world. Every civilized and uncivilized country has its representative. The bustling activity of the place and picturesque effect given to it by the motley groups of Egyptians, Arabs, French, English, Armenian, Levantine, Italian and Greek, all working harmoniously together, forming, certainly its greatest attractions. It would be safe to say that two-thirds of the inhabitants are employed, directly or indirectly, by the Canal Company, or by the contractors, Messrs. BORIL, LAVALLEY & Co. The rest are sailors and Egyptian Arabs; the latter a mongrel set who subsist by carrying water and what they can pick up. The currency, like the people, presents a remarkable collection of metallic odds and ends; the franc and half-franc tokens issued by the aforesaid BORIL, LAVALLEY & Co., and redeemable, it is to be presumed, upon the completion of the canal, (and not before,) largely predominating. Indeed, a man of Port Said may be known by the number of these tokens he has about him. They are of brass, and about the size of a quarter dollar. The foundation of the town consists largely of the earth and sand dredged up from the bed of the harbor. The streets are regularly laid out, and they are kept as clean as the Egyptian and Arab disregard for cleanliness will allow. It has a great future before it, and may some day dispute with Alexandria or even Marseilles itself the supremacy of commercial sovereignty in the Mediterranean.

My first visit at Port Said was to the workshops (*forges et chantiers*) of the contractors; my second to the jetties or breakwaters, constructed to form the harbor and protect the entrance to the canal.

THE JETTIES

are two in number, known respectively as the East and West Jetty. The length of the latter will be 2,200 metres, about 1¼ miles, and of the former 950 metres. The width between their respective ends will be 400 metres, and they will form between them, it is estimated, a basin or harbor 51 hectares in extent, completely protected from wind or storm, and spacious enough to accommodate all vessels seeking transit through the canal.

These jetties are constructed of immense blocks of stone, and as there is no stone found in the neighborhood of Port Said, the visitor naturally expresses surprise, and a desire to know where they come from. They are made on the spot. The process of manufacture is a very simple one, and forms one of the most interesting sights at Port Said. These blocks are made of the sand dredged up from the bottom of the canal mixed with hydraulic lime, (chaux du Thiel,) and then put into wooden cases or molds, and allowed to dry. The lime is taken out a few miles down the canal, there ground, and thence transported to the works. Eight mills are kept continually grinding on this novel, unique and really interesting process. The wooden casing is removed in a few days, and the sun's rays, which in this latitude are intensely hot, complete the process of forming the blocks. Two to three months are required to harden them. They weigh two and a half tons, and cost 500 francs (£17) apiece. When sufficiently dry and ready for use, they are lifted by a traveling steam crane (*grue à vapeur*) on to trucks, passed on to a tramway, and pushed by a locomotive down to where the lighters are ready to receive them. From the truck they are transferred by another traveling crane, and deposited, three at a time, in an inclined position, on another lighter, when they are taken out to the portion of the jetty they are designed to occupy, and then sunk. Nearly 11,000 of these blocks have been already made and sunk, and about 6,000 more are required to complete the work. Eight dredges are constantly at work deepening the harbor. The superfluous earth and sand, that which is not required either for block-making or for embankments, is carried out to sea, and deposited several miles away in a northeasterly direction. I append a statement of the amount of work executed and to be done on the jetties and basin of Port Said. Up to the month of August last, the date of the last report which has reached me, 128,815 cubic metres of blocks had been submerged, leaving 135,521 yet to be placed in position. The contractors are ahead of their contract, and promise to complete this part of their work in twenty months. A brief glance at each division, and I must close.

DIVISION OF PORT SAID, (LAKE MENZALAH.)

This division is 14¼ miles long, extending from Port Said to Kilometre 23, and includes the heavy work on the jetties already described and the deepening of the canal which lies through the middle of Lake Menzalah, which is itself only separated from the Mediterranean by a low, narrow ridge of sand. The labor performed in this division has been immense. Fears were entertained by many that the sand thrown up by the dredges to form the banks of the canal would be too weak to withstand the combined action of the wind and wave in the lake, and that the canal would be subjected to continual interruption from this cause; but, fortunately, these fears proved groundless, and all cause for such apprehension is now removed. In this division 174,434 cubic metres were excavated during the month of August, which, added to the previous excavation of 4,831,430 metres, leaves a totel of 6,135,758 cubic metres yet to be taken out. Eighty-six machines of all kinds are constantly at work, and the resident engineer, Mr. LA ROCHE, is sanguine of being able to complete the work in eighteen months from this time. At *Rasel-Ect*, (Rasel-Eist,) a small Arab village on the right of the canal, an opportunity was afforded me of seeing a large number of machines at work, but I have not space here to describe them. The scene presented at this point was a fair specimen of what the canal promises to be when completed throughout its entire length. The canal, straight as a yard-stick and 300 feet wide, stretched away before us to the horizon. The barges, which passed and repassed, with their motley group of Arab sailors and freighted with cattle, with now and then a provision boat, drawn by mules, or a tower, with a long string of lighters in tow, presented a lively scene. We reached Kilometre 23 soon after 3 o'clock of the 10th, and entered upon the second division of the canal.

DIVISION OF EL GUISR.

This is the longest division of the canal, and includes all lieing between Kilometre 23 and Ismailia, a distance of 35 miles. The appearance and progress of the work as far as Kantara is very similar to that on the first division, being as straight as a beeline. South of Kantara the work is very heavy, especially at El Guisr, (pronounced El Gearsh.) Here are the deepest cuttings, extending a distance of five miles to Lake Ballah. Out of a total of 26,894,104 cubic metres, 16,222,514 yet remain to be excavated to reach the maximum depth of the canal. Eighteen dredges and an immense force of laborers are engaged on this division, and they are taking out about 300,000 cubic metres per month. In some parts of this division, when the canal is excavated to its full extent, the perpendicular depth will be upwards of 100 feet.

KANTARA

is situated at the southern extremity of Lake Menzalah, and has long been an important crossing for the Syrian camel trains. It is the principal town in this division, and is usually reached by the mail boats in less than eight hours, distance 28 miles from Port Said. In this, as in each other division of the work, a basin has been appropriated in the lake where the surplus, sand and earth are dumped by means of lighters *gabares à clapets de fond and gabares a clapets le térauæ.*

Eight miles south of Kantara we enter Lake Ballah, and soon after, passing the little Arab village of El Ferdane, we reached El Guisr, where we remained for the night. The plateau upon which this village (El Guisr) stands is the most elevated point, and the cuttings the deepest on the whole canal. There we found excavators hard at work widening the canal with construction trains and locomotives drawn up on the bank for removing the earth more rapidly than it could be done by lighters in the canal. At present there is a great deal more to be done in this division before it is fit for the passage of large vessels. (South of Ismailia also, as far as Serapeum, there are some heavy and deep cuttings in progress which will retard the uniform progress of the work.)

The five Kilometres remaining between El Guisr and the end of the second division were quickly passed and entering the Fresh-Water Canal, shortly after daybreak of the 12th, we reached Ismailia in time for the customary Franco-Egyptian breakfasts, *Café noir* and a *cigarette*.

ISMAILIA (TIM-SAH.)

We remained at Ismailia three days, the guest of M. VOISIN BEY, to whom we had letters from M. LESSEPS, spending the time most agreeably in an occasional cruise on Lake Tim Sah, a ride by moonlight across the desert, to El Guisr—where we obtained some view of the canal—a visit to the chalet of the Viceroy, and the water-works erected by the Company for supplying Port Said with water, &c., &c. This, next to Port Said, is the most important point on the canal. It is not only the official headquarters of the Company, but the residence of its principal officials. Until within a very recent period, the offices of the contractors, MM. BORIL and LAVALLEY, were also located here, but these have lately been removed to Port Said. It is pleasantly situated near the northern shore of Lake Tim-Sah, and is named after the reigning Viceroy, ISMAIL PACHA, who succeeded his uncle, SEYD PACHA, in January, 1863. Though, like Port Said, it owes its origin and growth entirely to the canal. The contrast between the two towns is very marked. The fresh water canal from the Damietta branch of the Nile originally extended as far as a town called Zagazig, more than fifty miles west of Ismailia, which was then looked upon as the limit of civilization and habitable villages toward the East. All beyond was sand, desert and desolation, with wandering tribes of Bedouins to make the desolation dangerous. One of the first operations of the Company was to continue the Fresh-Water Canal to the east, and from a point two to three miles west of the present town, then all desert.

The Fresh-Water Canal has doubtless had much to do with the foundation of Ismailia in its present position. The town is regularly laid out with good, straight, broad streets, and contains nearly five thousand inhabitants. It has its French, Arab and mixed quarters, with a Roman Catholic Church, a Greek Church and a Mussulman mosque. The hotel (Des Voyageurs) is a large, upper-storied building, situated about 250 yards from the canal, and it is really surprising how comfortable the proprietor continues to make the European traveler in that out-of-the-way desert place. But then it must be admitted that iced claret, a lively *garçon*, and French politeness go a long way with the traveler in warm weather.

DIVISION OF ISMAILIA.

From Ismailia southward we entered upon the third grand division of the canal, which extends through Lake Tim-Sah and the Bitter Lakes to Kilo metre 115. As the navigation of the Maritime or Ship Canal does not at present extend beyond Ismailia, we inspected this division of the work alternately in sailing boat, and from the back of a fiery little Arab horse, kindly furnished us by the Company. Passing Toussoum, another of the mushroom towns called into existence by the canal near the Merabont, or burial place of SHEIK EN EDEK, we reached Serapeum. At this point the maritime and fresh-water canals run parallel to and almost adjoining each other, the distance between them being less than half a mile. In order to get the supply of water needed in excavating the deep cuttings at this point, (Serapeum,) and for the use of the workmen, a ditch has been cut through to the Sweet-Water Canal. When the cuttings between Toussoum and the Bitter Lakes are finished, this ditch will be closed, and the waters of the two seas will unite. The Bitter Lakes constitute the most interesting feature of this division. They contain nine hundred million metres of water, and it is expected that from their size and situation they will obviate the necessity of locks to break the current which would otherwise exist in the channel of the canal between the two seas. From the Bitter Lakes we returned to Ismailia, and next day took a passenger boat or *dabish* down the Fresh-Water Canal to Suez, which we reached on the 17th inst.

DIVISION OF SUEZ (FOURTH.)

This division is twenty-eight miles in length, extending from Kilometre 115 to 160, and is under the direction of M. LAROUSSE, whose headquarters are at Suez. The principal points are Chalong (El Terraba) and Little Chalong, or "83" on the Fresh-Water Canal, where there is a ferry established for the caravans and trains to and from Mecca.

SUEZ.

Suez, situated at the head of the gulf of the same name, which is a prolongation of the Red Sea, and Scripturally famous as the scene of the journey of the Israelitish hosts, has come prominently into notice of late years in connection with the Overland route to India and China, and more recently as the southern terminus of the Ship Canal. It is likewise the place of embarkation for the Mohammedan pilgrims from Egypt and the countries of Northern Africa, on their way to the Holy Cities. A little to the north of the town are the remains of the ancient canal (Arsinoë) of the Pharoahs, commenced by SESOSTRIS and finished by PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, which formerly connected the Nile with the Red Sea, and which serves for some distance as the line of the Ship Canal. The town is built on a low sandy tract of land, and was formerly a most miserable-looking place. The canal-works here, as elsewhere, have already effected a wonderful revolution. A magnificent dry-dock has been constructed, and the most extensive dredging and jetty-making operations are in progress. The dry-dock is upward of 400 feet in length and nearly 100 broad, while commodious basins for the secure anchorage of ships and steamers are being formed in front of it. The new piers are being connected with the railway to Cairo, and with the town of Suez by branch lines of railway. The Egyptian Government, shamed into activity by the gigantic works carried on by the Canal Company, is constructing piers and basins of its own at Suez, and what was ten years ago one of the filthiest and most indolent of Eastern cities, is now all life and energy; while the constant European supervision exercised over the works prevents the Arab and Egyptian population from indulging in their usual license for the accumulation of filth.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME, &C.

The difficulties in the way of completing this great work have been persistently exaggerated. There are no physical difficulties to be encountered greater than those which have already been met and overcome. How far the action of the tides in the Red Sea will affect the flow of water in through the canal, and the deposit of sand in the mouth of the canal, yet remains to be proved. Experience alone can determine that point. But, even under the most unfavorable view of the case, dredges can be employed to keep the channel clear, or the tidal accretions can at no time be greater than the capacity of a few dredges to remove them. The caving in of the recently constructed banks, by the action of the water, when the large steamers pass through the canal, and the drifting of sand from the desert when the koumsien or simoom prevails, may give some little trouble at first, but it is the opinion of the French engineers that these difficulties will readily be overcome; in the first instance by the peculiar construction and increasing solidity of the banks, and in the second by the fences which, in all exposed positions, are being built along the canal. The same difficulty has already been experienced with the snow on the Pacific Union Railroad. Fences have to be built, which, in course of time, protect the work by attracting all the drift, and answering, in course of time, all the purpose of a solid enclosure. The completion of the canal, therefore, is simply a question of time and money. Immense sums have already been spent upon it, and immense sums must still be spent upon it before it can be ready to accomplish the purpose intended, viz.: the transit of large vessels from sea to sea.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

I came through the canal on the first British steamer that ever passed through it between Port Said and Ismailia. She drew six feet. An Austrian vessel laden with coal passed through from Ismailia to Suez in August, 1865. Already goods can be conveyed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and *vice versa*, by means of the Ship Canal from Port Said to Ismailia, and by the fresh water from Ismailia to Suez; but goods can also be conveyed from Alexandria to Suez more conveniently by rail *via* Cairo, and more quickly too. The time for passengers by the present Egyptian railway transit between Alexandria and Suez, stopping at Cairo over night, is twenty-four hours, distance 252 miles; while the time by the canal from Port Said to Suez, *via* Ismailia and the Fresh-Water Canal, distance 124 miles, is twenty-four hours. The full purpose of the Ship Canal will not be attained until large vessels are able to pass through it from end to end, so that steamers from Liverpool, London, Southampton, Marseilles, Trieste or Brindisi, may proceed without transhipment of freight in Egypt, through the Red Sea to Bombay, Point de Galle, Calcutta, Hong Kong or Yokohama, as may be desired. Freights to Port Said from British or French ports will be no higher than to Alexandria, but the unloading at the former port, the heavy tolls through the canal, and the reloading at Suez, will outweigh the cost of transport by the present route, and practically render the canal a financial failure. Whether it will pay its constructors as a commercial speculation remains to be seen, and is, in my opinion, very doubtful.

Nothing can exceed the kindness and courtesy of the French authorities, the Chief Engineer Monsieur DE LESSEPS, and his assistants on the isthmus, in affording every facility for strangers properly introduced, to inspect the works. It is a grand work to conceive, one worthy of a great people to undertake, and one which only a great people could push to completion. There is no concealment nor exclusiveness. It is truly a cosmopolitan enterprise, and it is carried ont by the French Engineers and Superintendents in a cosmopolitan of spirit. It has been incalculable benefit to Egypt, and must continue to be. The rapid improvement of all the towns leading to the canal in every direction, is one direct result of the operations already carried on. "*Nous avous change tout cella!*" the French may well exclaim. Good buildings have been erected where all, a few years ago was tumble-down wretchedness and filthy squalor. Factories for pressing cotton and constructing simple machinery, mills for grinding corn and extracting oil, have been erected, and the country bears that busy, active, bustling aspect which denotes that its Oriental lethergy is well-nigh gone, and has been superseded by the energy of the West.

TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT SERVICE.

This service is under the superintendence of M. GUICHAND, and embraces 206 boats of all classes, divided as follows:

9 Screw-steamers, (25-horse-power each.)
6 Toneurs or towboats.
6 Steamboats for mail service.
55 Passenger boats.
130 Lighters of 30, 50 and 100 tons each.

206 total marine afloat belonging to the Company and independent of the contractors' mechanical and marine force.

A daily postal and passenger steam service is performed on the canal. The boats leave Port Said in the early morning, running through to Ismailia, &c. in seven hours, whence connection is made the following day with Suez by means of covered barges drawn by mules (called dabichs.) The use of steam on the fresh water canal being interdicted by the Pacha, owing to the injury sustained by the caving of the banks. To obviate this in the case of freight-lighters being towed through, a class of boats called toneurs, similar to those used on the Seine between Havre and Paris, are used. They start every ten days, and carry eight to ten loaded barges at a trip. By this class of boats the damage to the banks caused by the screw is obviated. They carry no passengers—this service being performed by the service, postal or mail boats. The fare from Port Said to Suez is forty francs, or a little less than ten cents a mile, and the boats are usually full.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Regulations Respecting the Carrying of Concealed Weapons, &c.—Order from Gen. Ord.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURGH, Miss., Dec. 6, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—The following extracts of General Orders from Headquarters Fourth Military District are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Hereafter persons not in the military service of the United States, and not engaged in execution of the laws, are prohibited carrying concealed weapons, under a penalty of a forfeiture of the arms found upon them, and of being tried and punished by a military commission for disturbing the public peace.

2. Any person found guilty of a violation of this order will be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and confinement for not more than three months, at the discretion of a military commission.

3. Justices of the Peace, Magistrates and Sheriffs are authorized and directed to execute this order so far as the arrest and confinement of offenders and the seizure of arms found upon them as directed. It is expected that this order will be executed regardless of race, color or opinion.

* * * * * * *

1. It having been reported that large quantities of stolen goods are sold or delivered after dark in this district, all merchants, traders and parties concerned are hereby notified that the purchase or delivery of country supplies, such as corn, pork or flour, beef or live animals after sunset and market hour in the morning, is made a military as well as civil offence, both by the party receiving and the party delivering or selling.

2. Hereafter no person or persons shall be considered as authorized to purchase country produce as above enumerated after the first day of January, 1868, except they have a special license in each case so to do. In all cities and corporate towns the license will be given by the Mayor; outside of the limits of such cities and towns the license will be issued by the Board of Police for the county, and the authority granting such license is hereby authorized to withdraw the same whenever satisfactory evidence is produced that the privileges therein conferred are being abused.

3. Every violation of either paragraph of this order will subject the offender to a fine not to exceed $100, or in default of payment of the fine imposed, confinement not to exceed three months in the county jail, at the discretion of the Magistrate or Judge before whom the case is tried.

4. Military Commission and local Magistrates, Justices of the Peace and County Judges are authorized to take cognizance of offences against this order.

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By order of Brevet Major-General
ALVAN C. GILLEM,
M. BARBER, First Lieutenant Thirty-fourth United States Infantry A. A. A. G.

Post-office Robberies—Important Arrest.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 17.

This noon Deputy United States Marshal KEENEY lodged in the jail of this county a man named JAMES JACKSON, *alias* James Lee, who is charged with having robbed the Post-offices at Hannibal, Oswego County, Sterling, Cayuga County, Clyde, Wayne County, and Warsaw, Wyoming County.

A few days since the prisoner was in the city offering to sell a quantity of postage stamps at half the usual rates. Through United States Commissioner CLARK, his confidence was gained, and it was learned from him that the postage stamps were the proceeds of Post-office robberies. It was also learned that one night last week he was going to Dresden, Yates County, to rob the Post-office in that place, and thither Commissioner CLARK and Marshal KEENEY followed him. Something prevented JACKSON perfecting the robbery that night, and he returned to the city. The following night he returned to Dresden, and the Sheriff of Yates County was notified of the contemplated burglary. The Sheriff lay in wait for his man, and caught him in the act of robbing what he (JACKSON) supposed to be the Post-office, and telegraphed to the officers here the fact of the arrest. Yesterday a telegram was received stating that the District-Attorney and Judge of the Court of Sessions of Yates County refused to deliver the prisoner or the papers that had been forwarded to the United States authorities here and that he had been indicted in that county for burglary. Yesterday Commissioner CLARK and Mr. KEENEY went to Dresden. Mr. CLARK issued his warrant for the arrest of JACKSON, and he was brought before him by Mr. KEENEY. Mr. CLARK then committed him to the charge of Mr. KEENEY, who brought him here and lodged him in jail. The authorities of Yates County are quite indignant it is said over the spiriting away of their prisoner, and a conflict between the Yates County and United States authorities has been brought on.

Petition by Tennessee Congressmen to the State Legislature.

The following paper, addressed to the State Legislature of Tennessee, is signed by all the members of Congress from that State except Senator PATTERSON:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Tennessee:

The undersigned, citizens of the State, your constituents and personal and political friends, respectfully but earnestly pray that you will repeal the sixteenth section of the Franchise act, thus giving full effect to the principle on which is based our restored State Government, by obliterating from the statute-books the last vestige of legislation which imposes disabilities where there has been no blame, and which neither time nor merit can remove. It would gratify us, and we feel sure it would gratify the whole body of your constituents, to know that you had acted in this matter promptly and unanimously. And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

JOS. S. FOWLER, JAMES MULLINS,
HORACE MAYNARD, D. A. NUNN,
W. B. STOKES, JOHN TRIMBLE,
SAMUEL M. ARNELL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1867.

The Tragedy at West Boylston, Mass.—A Different View of the Affair.

From the Worcester Spy, Dec. 19.

Additional particulars relative to the murder of TOM LEONARD, about a mile and a half from West Boylston, have been obtained from neighbors, going to show that the son, of about 14, named JOHN, mentioned in the previous report as an important witness, may be the one who committed the deed. It seems that on their way home from Clinton, when intoxicated, they stopped at an Irishman's named PAT TIERNEY, near Sawyer's mills, who was having a raffle. There each drank more liquor, but having heard that Constable GIBBS, of Clinton, was on the track of TOM, on the charge of assault upon his mother, he remained but a short time, but started for home, PAT accompanying to assist in getting the father home, who was nearly helpless from intoxication. Upon reaching home TOM commenced beating his father anew, when the younger brother, JOHN, interfered to protect his father, and said if he didn't let him alone he would split his head with an ax. TOM then attacked JOHN and threw him under the wagon, when he told PAT he had better go home, for then he wouldn't know what happened. It would appear from this man's testimony and others who saw them that the father must have been too helpless to have committed the deed, for some hours, at least, after reaching home; and a near neighbor says that the house was perfectly quiet, and no light after 8 o'clock, but before the lights were moving about the house.

It seems the trouble with his mother arose from his having brought home a stolen turkey and chickens about Thanksgiving time, and ordered his mother out of bed in the night to cook them. This she refused to do, and he pulled her out of bed and kicked her out of doors. She went to the house of ROBERT ANDREWS, who let her stay over night, and went to her house after her clothes to put on in the morning. For this, TOM was angry at Mr. ANDREWS, and threatened to shoot him. The next day his mother was advised in Clinton to go back home, as her son was probably sober by that time. She did so, but be shot at her twice, but missed. She then left the house, and was away at the time of the tragedy. The mother and son dare not go to the barn alone after dark, and the former says she sees TOM every night.

The Assault Upon an Editor in Savannah.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Dec. 16.

On Saturday night Mr. JOHN E. HAYES, editor of the *Republican*, was assaulted in his counting-room by Capt. C. H., Jr., and ROBERT HOPKINS, the sons of CHARLES H. HOPKINS, the member of the Atlanta Convention, and Revenue Collector of this district. The cause of the affair, it is said, was an article published in the *Republican* of Saturday morning, which, although mentioning no name, was understood to reflect upon the character of Mr. HOPKINS in having taken the test oath.

As related by Mr. HAYES himself, immediately after the transaction, the attack was of a cowardly and malignant nature, and without a single redeeming incident. Mr. HAYES says that as he was walking through the counting-room, toward the door, he accosted one of the young men, saying: "Good day, Mr. HOPKINS; how are you?" the person addressed answering: "Very well, thank you, Mr. HAYES; I'm very happy to meet you;" at the same time seizing the proffered hand, as though in friendship, and throwing Mr. HAYES violently round, with his back toward the other brother, who dealt him half-a-dozen violent blows with the butt of a loaded whip, felling him to the floor. The person who held one of Mr. HAYES' hands, struck him in the face with his fist as he was sinking. Mr. HAYES endeavored to crawl to the door, and, at last, succeeding, ran into WILLIAM HONE's store, crying "Murder."

In the latter place as Mr. HAYES leaned on a barrel bleeding profusely, he charged the two men who stood at the door with having attacked him as stated. One of the parties, Capt. H———, then acknowledged that he had beaten Mr. HAYES, and expressed his willingness to be arrested. Some time after this was done, and the men were held to bail by Justice MARSH, in the sum of $3,000 each.

Mr. HAYES' version of the transaction is corroborated by the negro boy who also saw it from beginning to end.

Some friends of the unfortunate young man placed him in a carriage and took him to his residence, before reaching which he was seized with fainting fits. Toward evening of yesterday Mr. HAYES' condition grew rapidly worse, and it is now the opinion of the physicians attending him that it is doubtful if he survives. When his condition became so low as to indicate the probability of death, Alderman GUE determined to arrest the parties, and meeting them shortly after did so; they accompanied him to the United States Barracks, where they remained till a warrant was issued by Justice PHILIP M. RUSSELL for their commitment to jail.

Capt. HOPKINS has made a written statement of the affair, in which he denies shaking hands with Mr. HAYES, and says that he went into the office alone, with no whip or weapon of any kind. He says he struck Mr. HAYES twice with his hand, knocking him down, and kicked him once; that his brother had no part in the transaction, and that if Mr. HAYES' head was cut it must have been by something he fell against.

The Recent Shooting of a Prisoner at Dutch Kilns, L. I.

The recent shooting of the drunken prisoner DEPEW at Dutch Kilns, L. I., by Constable HEENEY, of Newtown, is still an exciting subject of discussion in that locality. DEPEW, who is a man of thirty-five, resided in Ferry-street, Hunter's Point, and on Sunday last, while under the influence of liquor, quarreled with his wife and family, and Constable HEENEY arrested him, placed him in a wagon and handcuffing him, started for the Astoria lock-up. After proceeding a short distance in the wagon DEPEW got rid of his manacles, jumped from the wagon and fled. Constable HEENEY, summoning a man named CASEY to his assistance, immediately started in pursuit of the fugitive. They overtook him at Dutch Kilns, and called upon him to surrender. This the drunken man refused to do, and showed signs of resistance, flourishing a formidable club. The constable and his assistant then closed upon him, and a dreadful hand-to-hand encounter resulted, ending in the shooting of DEPEW by Constable HEENEY. The desperate fellow then, seeing his blood discoloring the fresh snow, begged for quarter, and the constable and his assistant conveyed him to the cells in Astoria. He was there examined by a surgeon, who found one bullet wound in his right arm, and another and more serious one in his right breast. In the latter wound the bullet still remains, and is beyond the reach of the probe. It will probably prove fatal, although the unfortunate man was reported to be in a comfortable condition yesterday afternoon. The constable is held blameless by the authorities of Newtown in this case, but the friends of the wounded man will hold him responsible for manslaughter if death ensues. The report prevalent at Hunter's Point last evening that DEPEW died in his cell is unfounded. There are cells at Hunter's Point, within a few yards of where DEPEW was arrested, to which he might have been conveyed, and it is strange that the constable, who resides next door to him, should persist in taking him off to Astoria. The affair will probably result in a legal investigation.

Death from Starvation in Albany.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes the following communication from Dr. C. H. MARCH, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Major W. HUNTLEY, a writer of some repute, having written some twenty volumes, besides having contributed largely to the Press of the United States, and foreign correspondent to the London *Journal* for the past six years, died very suddenly in this city to-day. He had been out, and was returning home, when he died in front of Knox-square. On examination before Coroner GILLESPIE, it was found that he died of starvation, his wife testifying that he had not eaten anything for several days. He served five years in the army and navy during the late war, and for meritorious conduct was promoted to the rank of Major. Since 1865 he has eked out an existence by writing for the Press of New-York and Boston, and type setting when his health permitted. He formerly resided in Boston, and at one time was employed in the *Herald* office and in the *Times* office, and the *Bee*, and had many friends in Boston and vicinity, and he has relations living there. He was forty years old, and leaves a wife and infant child in a very destitute condition. She is a most worthy and accomplished lady, deserving of assistance from the charitable people of our country, and I hope those who knew Mr. HUNTLEY will render some assistance to his bereaved wife. He was a Mason, having taken his first degree in Boston in 1854. The Coroner took charge of the remains, and will inter them in our cemetery here.

Arctic Out-door Life—Sleep With the Mercury Sixty-eight Degrees Below Zero.

The Toledo *Commercial* publishes a letter written by one of the late telegraphic expeditions to Siberia. The writer says:

"You say that you cannot imagine how we live in such a climate. I couldn't until I tried it. I didn't believe that it would be possible for me to lay out on the snow without shelter in a temperature of even 20 degrees below zero, but I have done it once in 50 degrees below, and repeatedly in 45 degrees. One of BUSH's parties, in February of this year, passed the night on an open, barren steppe with their spirit thermometer standing 68 degrees below zero, or 100 degrees below the freezing point. Quicksilver they molded into solid bullets with four minutes' exposure to the air. It's true they didn't dare go to sleep that night, but I believe that had they been properly fitted out with heavy furs and wolf-skin sleeping-bags, to tie up tightly over the head, they might have done it with perfect safety. I'm afraid you would think that I was availing myself of a traveler's privilege, and relating a very large 'yarn,' if I told you how comfortably I have slept on the snow in temperatures of 35, 40 and 45 degrees below. We are obliged to sleep in fur bags, of course with our faces entirely covered, and to take the utmost care to have our fur stockings perfectly dry; but I have slept in that way through the long Arctic nights as comfortably as ever I did in a bed at home. From September, 1865, until I came aboard the *Onward* a few weeks ago, I never slept in a bed or on anything softer than the snow or a board. So you can imagine that the sensation was a curious one."

Negro Suffrage in Tennessee.

The following bill, abolishing distinctions on account of race or color, has been passed by the Tennessee House, but is yet to be passed upon by the State Senate:

An Act to amend an act passed Feb. 25, 1867, known as the Franchise law, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the sixteenth (16th) section of an act passed Feb. 25, 1867, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act passed May 3, 1866," known as the Franchise act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws disqualifying persons on account of race or color from holding office or sitting on juries be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons, without reference to race or color, and who are otherwise qualified under the Constitution and laws of this State, shall be eligible to any office of honor or profit in this State, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Committee, nominated by Gens. THOMAS, WHIPPLE and JOHNSON to make the necessary arrangements for a meeting to organize the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, have published the following address of invitation:

GENTLEMEN: On Thursday, the 6th day of February next, the officers of the late Army of the Cumberland will meet in Cincinnati for the purpose of forming an organization. This is a duty too long neglected, and it becomes us to move the more earnestly and vigorously in the matter now. This object is one which cannot but be dear to all of those who served in that command, and shared in its honors and its dangers. To meet old companions in arms now living, and remember fondly those who fell; to talk over the old campaigns in which it took so honorable a part, and do justice to its position in history, and to keep alive that spirit of loyalty which is the safeguard of our Republic, is surely worthy of our exertions. To all of you a cordial invitation is extended, and we trust that the same unity of action may be shown in this matter of peace which characterized us in the time of war. We have assurances from officers who held the highest rank in our army of the great interest which they take in the coming Convention, are already advised of the intended presence of many whose names are bright on the roll of fame. Those who expect to be present at the time appointed will please write to Gen. HENRY M. CIST, Corresponding Secretary, at Cincinnati, as soon as possible, announcing the fact. All information desired will be furnished on application to any of the Committee.

ELI LONG, Major-General.
HENRY M. CIST, Brevet Brig.-General.
N. L. ANDERSON, Colonel.

GENERAL ITEMS.

JOHN WHITMAN, a laborer, was arrested, on the 14th inst., in Cedar Rapids, Michigan, as one of the three murderers in October last of F. ABELIFOR, a German farmer, at his house in St. Charles, Winona County, Wisconsin. They called up the murdered man late at night, and knocked him down and rifled his pockets, and then shot him through the breast, killing him instantly. WHITMAN was very active in the search for the murderer, and made two or three arrests, leaving the place as soon as he thought he could do so without suspicion. He has made confession of his guilt, but refuses to reveal the names of his two accomplices.

Attorney-General WEST, of Ohio, has decided that railroad managers are restricted in their charges for carrying freight and passengers; that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company have exceeded the limit fixed by law, charging 3¼ cents per mile for passengers when they should have charged only 3 cents; and that it is a violation of law to make an extra charge because of the failure of passengers to pre-purchase tickets.

In the United States Court at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 13th inst., the case of ISAAC T. TINKHAM against Gen. STEEDMAN was tried, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of $25,000. The ground of the suit was the alleged wrongful seizure of property and false imprisonment of TINKHAM by the military order of Gen. STEEDMAN during the war. The case will doubtless be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared for publication a table showing the value of the domestic exports of the United States during the fiscal year ending with June, 1867, to all countries except in cases where the domestic exports to any country do not amount to $1,500,000 value in specie. The exact total is $334,474,118. In 1860 the total was over $373,000,000.

In a case in Indiana in which a man was charged with murder in the second degree, he having thrown some cars off the track, resulting in the death of the engineer, the jury have returned this verdict: "Guilty as charged in the indictment, and we fix his punishment at one year's imprisonment in the County prison."

Fourteen girls in the employ of a dry-goods firm in Boston were recently taken sick with small-pox, all on the same day. They were employed in the same department, and have been and are very sick, the disease being of a virulent type. It is supposed the contagion was contained in some recently imported goods.

The operations of the Lighthouse Department upon the great lakes have been unusually extensive during the past season, and have involved a heavy expenditure of money. A large amount of work has also been prepared for next year, and operations will commence as soon as navigation opens.

Texas papers, of the 9th of December, announced the death of Mrs. HOUSTON, at Independence, wife of the celebrated hero of San Jacinto. Mrs. HOUSTON was formerly Miss LEE, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., a most elegant and accomplished lady, and highly gifted as a poetess.

A negro stole the body of a colored child which had just died in Savannah, Ga., on the evening of the 14th inst. Scarce a minute elapsed before the mother discovered the loss; pursuit was made, and the negro dropped his strange booty and escaped.

There is much distress in portions of Nova Scotia from failure of the fisheries. Scarcely sufficient mackerel or herring has been caught to keep the fishermen's families during the Summer, and Winter finds them in want of the necessaries of life.

A man in Nevada, who was accused of taking quartz specimens from a ledge, acknowledged his guilt. The Court, however, held that a ledge is real estate, and, the law being that real estate cannot be stolen, he was acquitted.

Major-Gen. D. W. COUCH, late of Taunton, Mass., has established his residence in Mercer County, Virginia, where he has purchased lands, with the intention of devoting himself to agricultural occupations.

Hon. MORDECAI MCKINNEY, of Harrisburgh, Penn., died on the 17th inst. from the injuries he received by being run over by a street car on the Saturday previous. He was 71 years of age.

Gov. HUMPHRIES, of Mississippi, has declined to accept the resignation of Judges H. T. ELLETT and W. L. HARRIS, of the Supreme Court of that State.

Hon. GEORGE W. WILCOX, Mayor of Gardiner, Me., and Collector of Internal Revenue, died on the 17th inst. He was about 50 years of age.

The passenger fares and rates of freight on the Boston and Lowell and Nashua and Lowell Railroads are to be reduced the coming year.

Nearly all the hotels in Boston have reopened their bars for the public sale of liquor.

JEFFERSON DAVIS will spend the Winter in Mississippi.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., 16th inst., which says: "There is no truth in the alleged defection of colored men in Alabama from the Union cause. The agent of the Associated Press, at Montgomery, recently telegraphed that the Loyal League at that place had passed resolutions condemning the new Constitution. It turns out that the resolutions were adopted by just fifteen persons, who were expelled from the Loyal League two weeks ago. The League in Montgomery is more than 3,000 strong, and is unitedly and enthusiastically for the new Constitution and for the Republican cause. I have advices from all parts of Alabama. In every quarter the loyal hosts are rousing in their strength, and will assuredly sweep the State."

In the Kentucky Legislature a day or two since a resolution was offered declaring that such of the Senators and Representatives from that State "as are not inclined or are unable to discharge their duties as such, should resign." Various comments were made upon the resolution, and after it had been said that Mr. GUTHRIE would take his place in the Senate after the holidays, the member offering the resolution was persuaded to withdraw it.

Nearly all the prominent business men of Troy and representatives of all the banks in the city have signed a petition asking the Constitutional Convention not to take any action whereby the present police system may be jeopardized, and the police management again be placed in the hands of the corporate authorities. The signers represent property in the city amounting to $22,000,000, and belong to both political parties.

A State Convention of the Constitutional Union Party of Mississippi will be held in Jackson on Wednesday, Jan. 15, for the purpose of thorough organization, consultation and action. All citizens of the State who are "in favor of peace and union under the Constitution," are invited to meet, without regard to former political associations, and send delegates to take counsel for the common good.

Meetings have been held in Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of "initiating a united movement on the part of the white people of Arkansas to aid in saving the country from negro supremacy in any of the States of the Union, and to preserve the principles of the National Constitution, by coöperation with the National Democratic Party of the Union."

Ex-Gov. HENRY S. FOOTE has addressed an elaborate memorial to the General Assembly of Tennessee, praying that its immediate attention shall be directed to the duty of providing for an early revision of the State Constitution, with the view chiefly of removing the disfranchisement of a majority of the white citizens.

Gov. BROWNLOW had a brilliant reception at the Temperance Hall, in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th inst. He made a speech, in which he expressed himself favorable to the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency.

About $50,000 has been subscribed for the establishment of the new Democratic paper in Chicago, and books are to be opened in Springfield and Chicago for additional subscriptions. It is to be called the *Age*.

The Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas has issued a call for a State Convention to meet in Little Rock on the 15th of January, to nominate candidates for State officers.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Republican* contradicts the story that Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, elected to the Legislature from Chester County by the Republicans, is for Gen. HANCOCK for President.

The Missouri Legislature meets in adjourned session, on Tuesday, Jan. 7.

APPROACHING EXECUTION.—THOMAS WELSH, the young man condemned to be hung on the 2d day of January next for the murder of PATRICK TORMEY, at Newark, is said to be in a most agonizing state of mind in view of the near approach of the day upon which he is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Efforts are being made by his friends to obtain a postponement of the dread event, but there is but little hope entertained that the Governor can be induced to grant a reprieve.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 22, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Government is still taking precautionary measures to guard against the expected movements of Fenians. The troops which were on Saturday dispatched for Portsmouth were yesterday sent to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

GENERAL.

A bank, which was being undermined at an ore bed at South Shaftsbury, Vt., caved in on Thursday, falling about 40 feet and burying a number of men and two horses. At last accounts three dead bodies had been taken out, and several persons who were seriously injured.

Major HORTON, who has recently been on trial in Mobile for a violation of the Civil Rights bill, was found guilty by a jury of his townsmen, and was yesterday sentenced by Judge BUSTEED to pay a fine of $250. The fine having been paid, the Major was discharged from custody.

The Commissioners appointed by the Government to examine the claims of Massachusetts, amounting to $413,640 28, for money expended in erecting coast defences during the war, have submitted their report. The report reduces the claim to $230,100, which sum the Commissioners think is justly due the State.

GEORGE SHORTER, a colored man, who was charged with trying to establish in Alabama a negro government of his own, having been tried for the offence, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. A rumor prevailed at Montgomery that he had broken jail and escaped.

Letters received in Syracuse say that Hon. T. T. DAVIS is in Paris, in a dangerous condition of health. A pain in his breast, more or less troublesome while at home, has developed into a case of cancer, with little or no prospect of permanent relief.

EDGAR SMITH, a hand on board the schooner *Nellie Patton*, now lying at anchor near Central Pier, Jersey City, was yesterday morning found dead in his berth, and in the bunk beneath, his mate, PETER RYERS, in a state of insensibility. They had neglected to leave open the small window in the berth, and inhaled the gas from a stove in the galley, with which the berth communicated.

The train for Flushing which left Hunter's Point last evening at 7 o'clock, ran off the track near the depot of the latter place. Luckily the cars were not upset, but much excitement for a time prevailed among the passengers. The accident occurred at a switch where the train also passes to Syossett, and for a time there was much fear of a collision.

The trial of MARGARET WELSH, for the murder of Officer MCCHESNEY, late of the Eighth Precinct, was continued yesterday at the Court of General Sessions. The defence rested at the adjournment of the court, and to-morrow, unless rebutting testimony shall be offered, the case will be immediately summed up and go to the jury.

Judge JONES, of the Superior Court, yesterday denied the motion to dissolve the injunction restraining Mlle. SOHLKE from dancing at Niblo's Garden, but gave her leave to renew the motion on affidavits showing that her contract with DE POL had been violated by him, by reason of his not paying her salary according to agreement.

The first stone of the "Bethel Mission School" was laid yesterday in Brooklyn. The proposed building will be under the charge of the Plymouth Church Society, and, besides a school-room, will contain a free reading room and a cheap restaurant for workingmen.

LAWRENCE COSGROVE, aged 19, a janitor in the Jersey City Prison, was found dead in the cell he slept in yesterday morning. It is supposed the young man died in a fit, as he was subject to this infliction.

The annual sale of the paintings contributed by the City artists for the benefit of the Artists' Fund Society took place last evening, and realized $7,489 50.

At a meeting of Brooklyn Press members, yesterday, a vote of condolence was passed, with Mrs. WEIR, mother of the late Mr. WEIR, Editor Williamsburgh *Times*.

The number of deaths for the past week was 432, including 29 in the public institutions, being 37 more than for the previous week.

The Second-avenue Fire.

Mr. CHARLES HOFFMAN, the owner of the tenement-house recently burned in Second-avenue, pronounces the letter purporting to have been written to the *World*, and quoted by us in yesterday's issue, a forgery. He says: "the casualty in Second-avenue has given me great pain, and I would be the last one to use the language contained in the forged letter." Assuming that the denial is genuine, it relieves Mr. HOFFMAN alike from the inhumanity exhibited in the letter and from the animadversions which it called forth at our hands.

But the Coroner's Jury have not, and the public will not, hold Mr. HOFFMAN guiltless of blame in not providing proper means of egress for his tenants in case of fire. He is not, however, the only one, and perhaps not the chief one, upon whom culpability rests in this matter. Past experience has proved that owners of tenement-houses are not likely to incur greater expense for the safety of their tenants than they are compelled to by law; and the act passed by the last Legislature specifies that safeguards shall be required in tenement-houses, making it the duty of the Inspector of Public Buildings to see that the law is enforced. This law, it seems, was especially framed to suit the views of this official, and it particularly specifies that all fire-escapes and other safeguards for dwelling-houses shall be approved by him. He, therefore, owes it to the public to explain why he permitted the use of such inadequate means of escape in the building which was the scene of the catastrophe in question.

It would have been well if the Coroner's Jury had investigated the Inspector's responsibility for this sad affair, and the manner in which he performed his duties in this particular case. It is not too late to do this yet, and we hope the proper authorities will see that it is done.

This office of Inspector of Public Buildings costs the city between $60,000 and $70,000 a year; it was created to prevent just such terrible calamities as that in Second-avenue, and if it fails to accomplish its object, it had better be abolished or its duties transferred to other and more faithful hands. In the meantime, we repeat that owners of tenement houses are legally and morally bound to use the means which shall prevent this wholesale slaughter of their tenants.

General Grant's Reticence.

The *World*, of Friday, having, in a column and a half, exhaustively discussed the ins and outs, the whys and wherefores of "General GRANT's Reticence," despairingly concludes that "the motives of his silence seem more impenetrable than ever." That is a pity; for, although the entire American Press has been discussing "General GRANT's reticence" since midsummer at least, we do not remember to have seen a more hardy and persistent effort to "pluck out the heart of his mystery," so far as logic would do it, than this of the *World*. It sits down man-fashion to reason out the secret of the General's silence; it brings to bear upon him all the laws of dialectics; it makes regular approaches to his position, opens parallels, mines him, blows him up, charges at the breach with furious onset, and its storming party comes back, as we have seen, discomfited, owning the General's "Castle of Silence" impregnable.

The *World's* method of reasoning is that known as exclusion or elimination. It shows that the General's reticence is (1) not due to the value of the opinions concealed; not (2) to regarding the curiosity of his countrymen as impertinent; not (3) to a quackery which he is "too honest to practice"; not (4) to his official relations as Secretary of War and General of the Army;—and, in short, "every other conceivable hypothesis being excluded," it follows "by a pretty sure though circuitous route" that his reticence is due to his expecting "to be the Presidential candidate of one or the other political party," and thereupon it is that the *World* breaks down into the despairing conclusion quoted in our first paragraph.

In this great question of "Gen. GRANT's reticence" which seems to be now the main topic of political speculation in America, it seems to us that the simplest theories are the best, and that if any difficulties arise, they come from the desperate logic and the recondite reasons which are applied to its discussion. To begin with, in the sense in which the *World's* argument uses the word, Gen. GRANT is *not* "reticent." When we speak of him as reticent, meaning habitually reserved, the phrase is just enough; but the epithet is misplaced when construed to mean secretive, or studious of concealment. Gen. GRANT has always shown himself, throughout his military and political history, exceedingly frank in his opinions, and perfectly willing and desirous to express them—whenever the person or body interrogating him had proper authority to catechise, or whenever any good were likely to come from his candor. There is nothing more fanciful than to present Gen. GRANT as preserving a deep and studied secrecy on the great questions about which differences of opinion exist. We must start with the premise of a man by nature taciturn as another is by nature talkative. The talkative man distinguishes himself by giving his opinion of all subjects, at all times, and under all circumstances. The taciturn gives *his* opinion on subjects which impel him to speak, at fitting times, and under urgent circumstances.

Keeping this obvious premise in mind, Gen. GRANT will be seen to have hitherto done just what from his well-known temperament might be expected. He has spoken freely, pointedly, and without the slightest trick of diplomatic generality, to every question laid before him from sources entitled to respect. He has, besides, spoken unasked and impulsively on a few occasions which seemed to him great enough to provoke his active endeavor to direct or oppose the obvious current of events.

It is a matter of record that Gen GRANT, in the dozen or more utterances on national questions which have come from him during the last two years, has never been anything but direct and intelligible, and of decided opinions. He was so in the terms he made with LEE, and in his several official explanations of what was included in those terms. He was so in his answer to the President in 1865, as to the condition in which he found the Southern States. He was so in his straightforward testimony to the Impeachment Committee, which subjected him to a sort of badgering which an uncandid man could ill brook. He was so in his whole series of orders to SHERIDAN and SICKLES about the military governance of their districts. He was so in the New-Orleans riot correspondence; and notably so in the letters to the President about the removal of STANTON and SHERIDAN.

In fine, whenever the subject has authorized him to speak, or the occasion justified him, his opinion has been readily given. As no one ever has, remarkably enough, quoted a diplomatic or Delphic word of GRANT's, so, whenever the President, or Congress, or a committee of Congress, has called upon him for his views on any subject whatever, they have had them freely.

This is not all. Gen. GRANT's opinions have often been those likely to meet with disfavor from the persons addressed. We need not refer, for illustration, to the Stanton-Sheridan letter to the President. In his official report as Secretary of War he has decided upon (expressing a favorable or adverse opinion) more than a score of annual recommendations from his subordinates, and has recommended at least half a dozen military projects to Congress which will meet with serious opposition.

It is because GRANT does not "wear his heart on his sleeve" for the daws of the Press to peck at, that his reticence is marked. We have seen that when either the supreme Legislative or the supreme Executive body has approached him, he has been free in his opinions. But he very well knows that the endless rabble of reporters and politicians who besiege his doors and clog his pathway, are cross-examining him for their advantage, not his. They wish to make a sensation out of him. They want either to raise themselves or ruin him—no matter which.

Something more serious needs to be said about Gen. GRANT's position with regard to the great political parties, and to his probable nomination for the Presidency. The General may fairly claim to act upon the theory that the time is not mature for the formal and ultimate expression of his opinions as a *Presidential* candidate. In these times great issues shift with marvelous rapidity. Some of the questions which came to the front in 1865, are forgotten now. The great vexed problems which agitate the country to-day may be equally in the background in June. We believe in sincerity that Gen. GRANT will be ready to give a full and frank utterance of his opinions on all the great questions on which the next Presidential campaign is to be fought, *when it is settled what those questions are to be.* But, at the present rate of change in public sentiment, and in the work of events, he leaves Congress and the President to decide those questions which it is their province to decide. He gives his opinion to either, according as either calls upon him; but he is not Congress, and he is not yet President. He is not yet even the Presidential nominee of either party.

The President's Joke.

President JOHNSON fired a joke into Congress just as it was on the eve of adjourning. We refer to the shotted joke about Gen. HANCOCK.

Congress itself had rather a jocular time during the brief period of its session. In fact, for a while, joking seemed to be the order of the day. We had jokes in the shape of motions, resolutions and speeches. We had jokes about reconstructing Massachusetts, because of the election of a Democratic Mayor in Boston; jokes about applying the Military Bill to Pennsylvania, jokes about the Abyssinian war, jokes about negro Congressmen, jokes about JOHNSON. It was sometimes hard to tell which part of the proceedings was jocular and which grim earnest. We could not but think that some of the financial schemes were intended as jokes; for, though the subject is rather a heavy one to be funny about, yet we know that such a body as Congress must indulge in elephantine fun, when it is funny at all.

It was but natural that the President, who has been in no joking mood for some years past, should desire to do his share in keeping up the fun. He, therefore, took it into his head to send a message to both Houses asking them to pass a vote of thanks to Gen. HANCOCK, for acting in a way particularly acceptable to President JOHNSON, and, therefore, it was to be supposed, particularly obnoxious to Congress. The joke was, to some extent, successful, for the telegraph told us that some of the members laughed when it was read, and though others were reported to be very angry, yet we have no doubt they also laughed when they got off by themselves, and had a chance to let the fun of the thing work through their brain. Some jokes, we are told, *grow* upon people as they continue steadily to reflect upon them; and President JOHNSON's effort, we think, is of that kind.

Seeing the great success that Congressional and Presidential joking has met with during the last month, we propose that the whole legislative and executive machinery be carried on by means of jokes. For years we have had nothing but acrid speeches, angry sentiments and exacerbation of feeling. The people have been kept in ill-temper, and bad blood has been on the increase in the popular veins. Let Congress now start in a fresh, lively, joyful, jovial, jocular vein. And so we will all be kept in perpetual good humor, and in ceaseless roars of laughter; and may thus be enabled, without fighting, to get through the exciting Presidential contest that will occupy all next year.

Capt. Mayne Reid's Manifesto.

Capt. MAYNE REID has recently returned from his twenty years' sojourn in England. The first intimation that we had of his presence was a report, of mysterious origin, that he was about to give a series of readings from his own works. The base insinuation, however, was repudiated, with an amount of explosive violence which showed that the leader of the forlorn hope at Chapultepec was in no mood to be trifled with. He was not as DICKENS was; he had not come to America "to make an exhibition of himself." But a man can make an exhibition of himself in more ways than one; and Capt. REID has accomplished the feat most succesfully in a letter to the Washington *Chronicle*, dated from Newport, Dec. 3. He sets that amiable divine, NEWMAN HALL, on his legs for a few minutes, and then promptly knocks him down again, in order to proceed to his main object, the moral annihilation of England. He comes down upon England like the hammer of Thor. The torrid rush of his invective ought to suffocate the "middle class" of England like the blast of a simoom. The aristocracy ought to quail before his scathing exposure of their fiendish malignity. Let us take a brief glance at England, according to Capt. REID.

NEWMAN HALL had said that, notwithstanding the apparent attitude of Government, the "great heart" of the English people was with the North during the great struggle. Capt. MAYNE REID takes the opportunity to contradict this statement, and, further, gives his own views on the subject. Firstly, he tells us that the British Government "*instigated*" the outfit of the *Alabama*. "Why the English Government pursued this course was well known to me, as well as to others who have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the sinister workings of European diplomacy." The expenditure for "semi-emancipation" of the blacks in the West Indies "was regretted all over England, and a proposal to deprive him of the bastard freedom thus obtained would not have been unpopular, even in the atmosphere of Exeter Hall." "For certain," Capt. REID can say that the son of WILBERFORCE, (the Bishop of Oxford?) would not have protested. This will startle people in England, we fancy. But now comes the real attitude of the English nation as thus depicted by Capt. REID:

> "England's professed sympathy for the South was worse than even selfishness; it was the most wanton of wickedness. It boasted for its base an element of generosity, a leaning to the weaker side. All pretence! Its motive was neither manhood nor humanity. Had the South been stronger than you it would have taken your side, and backed you with *Sumters* and *Alabamas*. Its sole purpose was to manipulate you both like a main of cocks, encouraging mere mutual strife till both lay bleeding in the dust. Then would both have been at England's feet, and Europe's too, to be reconstructed according to the ideas of European despotism."

Much the same motives, says Capt. REID, actuated "that conglomeration of ferocity and flunkeyism," the middle classes. The "lower classes," he admits, made such slight manifestations of sympathy as they could, "from the humble platform of their oppression."

We doubt if Capt. REID's revelations will have much of the bad effect on the relations between the two countries which, we are sorry to say, they are clearly intended to have. Public opinion is not likely to be influenced very much by the intemperate outburst of a sensational novelist in grave political matters. It is no secret that Capt. REID left England in [illegible] a disappointed man. The construction of *Ranchos* on English soil costs money, and appears to have absorbed all the profit resulting from narratives of Texan adventure. Soon after this fact came prominently before the notice of the English public, a proposal was made, we believe, to raise a sum by a large subscription for Capt. REID's last story, *The Headless Horseman*. But the thing proved a dead failure, and the subscription list was as acephalic as the weird equestrian hero. To judge from the tone of Capt. REID's manifesto, he must clearly have shaken English dust from his feet forever. It would have been better for his credit, however, if, under the circumstances, he had refrained from choosing the occasion for launching this trumpery thunderbolt at the English people. The animus is too palpable, the attempt to embitter international feeling by putting the very worst construction on English action so concealed, and Capt. REID's incompetency as a judge in such matters so evident, that we do not fear that undue—that is, any—weight will be attached to it.

Books.

It is announced that a new edition of the writings of THEODORE PARKER, *in fourteen volumes*, is in press in Boston. Is it not preposterous to accumulate fourteen volumes of the writings of Mr. PARKER? It seems to us that the widespread mania of authors for covering vast superficies with their writings is working great damage to literature, to knowledge, to the public intellect and the public sanity. PARKER was a thinker of more than common force, originality and erudition; while as a theological iconoclast and moral reformer, he unquestionably exercised a wide-spread influence upon the popular opinion and action of the day. But we do not scruple to say that a volume or two of not very great dimensions is amply sufficient to contain all of his works that deserve a permanent place in literature. And we venture to say further, that a single volume would easily contain as much of him as the next generation will have either time or disposition to become acquainted with.

It is absurd, as things are now-a-days, for any one to pretend to keep pace with current literature, even in our own language; and if, in addition to the English contributions to the various departments of literature, we look over a list of the vast masses of more or less valuable books that are annually poured forth from the presses of Germany and France, we shall undoubtedly come to the conclusion that the task of even reading their titles is more than any one can undertake, and we shall be forced to the resolution to confine our reading—perhaps to as many books as we can count on our fingers, or, at the utmost, to not more than we can carry in our head.

It is not only novels that ten thousand men and women are ceaselessly engaged in scribbling; it is not only books of history, biography and travel that are constantly being marshaled before us in battalions; it is not only treatises upon theology, metaphysics and philosophy that are being poured forth by the fecund brain of modern times; it is not merely volumes of poetry of every sort that follow each other quicker than the Lightning Calculator could estimate; but there are a hundred sciences and a thousand topics of modern research, each of which has an immense literature of its own, and with the chief works of all of which we must have at least a "speaking acquaintance," if now-a-days we would be considered deserving of a reputation for knowledge of books. The work is beyond the power of man during his brief existence on earth.

In the fact that the enormous multiplication of books of general literature must be the means of driving people to a limitation in their reading, we perceive a good reason why sensible authors should endeavor to put what they have to say in as small a compass as possible. If the present expansive habit of writers is continued, it will be possible only for the works of very, very few of them to pass into the next generation—to say nothing of the impossibility of their being extensively read even by the present generation.

Mr. Cunard and the Bostonians.

Certain Bostonians, marveling greatly how it was that their city did not exercise the same centripetal force upon commerce that it notoriously does upon that which is just, that which is holy, and that which is true, set themselves to work to discover the why and the wherefore. To the Bostonian mind the causes were patent. First, the tyrannical rapacity of New-York; secondly, the evil influences which the unholy allurements of this City had exercised upon the mind of a great steamship owner resident here. So these Bostonians constituted themselves into a commission of inquiry, and went to Canada and the far West to collect evidence as to the channel which the merchandise of those regions wished to take on its way to Europe. According to them, it unanimously preferred Boston. In view of the approaching withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from Boston, they addressed a remonstrance to Mr. CUNARD. That gentleman, with true English bluntness, gave them a few statistics in reply, from which it appears that while his steamers were every month taking 10,000 tons of freight from this port at forty to fifty shillings a ton, he had hard work to get 500 tons from Boston at twenty shillings a ton, and has taken goods to fill up at five shillings a ton, and even free of all charge. Nay, he has asked Boston for bread and she has given him a stone—unable to get breadstuffs or any cargo of any kind at any price, he has had to dispatch steamers from Boston in stone ballast. Mr. CUNARD expresses the warmest wishes for the future prosperity of Boston, but objects to build up its trade at his own expense. The Bostonian complaint that Mr. CUNARD did not offer "proper inducements" to attract shippers to their port, will scarcely bear repetition now.

The Last Breach of Promise Case.

Suits for breach of promise of marriage, which have been so rife in our courts for some time past, finally reached their climax in a case tried in the Superior Court last week, and reported in our columns this morning. Here was an Irish servant-girl, who, according to her own story, entered the employ of a gentleman in this City in 1853, left three weeks after to become the mistress of her employer, continued this relationship with him nine years, and then, on hearing that he was married, left him and became the mistress of another man, with whom she is now living, having in the meantime instituted a suit against her first employer for breach of promise of marriage. A bolder attempt than this to get reimbursed in money for blighted affections has seldom been brought before a jury. Had it succeeded it would have furnished the demireps of the Metropolis with a new and easy method of "raising the wind." But it didn't; the jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Improper Treatment of Prisoners.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction complain that the accommodations provided for prisoners in the Tombs are utterly inadequate, especially during the Summer months. The capacity of the cells is said to be fair for 120 prisoners; but in hot weather, when the courts are not in session, or, if sitting, do the least possible business, there are frequently 375 prisoners huddled together. This is a state of affairs which we have often reprobated as certain to result unfavorably upon the morals of the community. It is simply inhuman to confine even hardened criminals in such cramped and unwholesome cells, and the victims of this treatment are as often the young and the unfortunate as the depraved and professional villains. The Commissioners think that the space now occupied by the Court of Special Sessions would greatly alleviate this distress, if that court were transferred to the new Court-house. To this end they some time since addressed the Board of Supervisors, asking that some sort of provision should be made to meet their wants. The Supervisors are altogether too tardy in responding; but meanwhile we beg to suggest that temporary relief might be obtained in another way. A little more work on the part of the criminal courts would do much to thin out the cells. We notice that grand juries and petit jurors are summoned each month, and the gentlemen who constitute these bodies are obliged to devote themselves to the work. There is no lack of machinery for prosecuting the business of the criminal courts, and the Court of General Sessions, especially, ought to hold real instead of nominal sessions. Sitting until two or three o'clock each day, instead of adjourning about noon, would effect much toward keeping down the number of prisoners to a limit not greatly exceeding the prison accommodations. The Supervisors ought, however, to take early action upon the communication of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Repavement of Broadway.

At the beginning of the present year a contract was entered into between a commission empowered by the Legislature and Mr. CHARLES GUIDET, the inventor of the Belgian pavement, for repaving Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth-street with granite blocks from 3½ to 4 inches wide, from 8 to 12 inches long and 9 inches deep, at a cost of $5 per square yard, or about $372,000 for the entire work—one of the stipulations of the covenant being that the repavement should be finished by the 1st of October, 1868, under penalty of $40 per day for delay beyond that period. The contractor began operations about six months ago, but the work has moved forward so slowly that at the present rate of progress it would be unreasonable to assume that many of the existing generation will live to see the end of the job. Certainly, if the contractor is not more active, six years, at a moderate estimate, must be consumed ere the work is done—a long period in which to inflict inconvenience upon the public by partially obstructing its busiest thoroughfare.

We understand that Mayor HOFFMAN has just addressed a letter to the Commissioners inquiring the cause of the delay. Their answer is anxiously awaited by the public. There is no reason that the work should not be performed in three months. When the contract was made we expressed our opinion that the Commissioners had erred in giving nearly two years to the contractor in which to keep Broadway in a state of upheaval, and we have since seen no good reason for changing our views on the matter. The work might easily be done during the months of June, July and August when business is slack and the Broadway crowd of vehicles and pedestrians is thinned out.

MINOR TOPICS.

Seven cities claimed the honor of HOMER's birthplace, and that so vigorously that their several claims last undecided to our day. Less than half of seven cities have claimed the honor of the future residence of the Constitutional Convention, and that so feebly that modern Troy, by raising its voice of invitation ever so little above a whisper, gained the prize. But as modern Troy could not furnish a suitable hall within its classic limits, the Convention has been obliged to put up with Albany again. Albany was a good, dull, quiet place enough for its deliberations during Summer and Autumn, but Albany possessed by the Legislature is rather a dangerous one—we do not refer to casual shooting affrays, but to that steady sort of business which Mr. OPDYKE's "Committee on Corruption" has unearthed. However, let the members of the Convention brace up their nerves, stiffen their backbones, tauten their morals, and keep a sharp eye on their consciences, and we doubt not that they will get safely and honestly through the remainder of their course, notwithstanding the proximity of the Legislature. They have now gone home, where good domestic influences, no doubt, surround them. They will come back after the Christmas holidays with a healthy moral tone. The best wish we can offer them is that, on reassembling, they may be able to get what they have so often sought in vain—a quorum.

If cholera continues to live on earth it certainly will not be because human ingenuity has been spared in fighting it. A Prof. ZANTEDESCHI, of Padua, proposes to fight it with artillery. He thinks the atmosphere can be effectively disinfected by discharges of powder mixed with chloride of lime, sodium and sulphur. If cholera only made its appearance here about election time there could be no difficulty in having the public enemy fought free of public cost; for there is always a rejoicing side after every contest at the ballot-box, and, as those who labor in the vicinity of the Park know too well, the expenditure of powder by triumphant enthusiasts is upon no niggard scale.

Despite its belligerency and its occasional parliamentary battles, Congress is probably the most good-humored body, the most easily provoked to laughter, on the planet. To say that it is "tickled with a straw" improperly expresses its risibility. It is always on the lookout for something comic, always on the eve of an explosion of mirth; "[laughter]" is written by the reporter upon nearly every gentleman's speech—and sometimes that explanation is very useful to the distant reader, like the boy's inscription under his drawing, "This is a horse." For instance, we read in Friday's House debate that Mr. ROSS called for the regular order of business, remarking that he had "learned that from his colleague." His colleague, Mr. WASHBURNE, answered that he was glad that *his* colleague had learned something from him, and "intimated that if he learned more it would be all the better for him. [*Laughter.*]" We say it is kind of the reporter to give these explanations, because we should not have suspected them. The same luckless Mr. ROSS, soon after, when Mr. JULIEN's bill about Southern railroad lands was postponed till January 14, suggested its postponement till "the freedmen of Louisiana were represented in Congress." Mr. JULIEN thereupon "intimated that the remark was too sage a one for him to attempt to answer. [*Laughter.*]" And so on, on Friday, and so every day, for other days furnish more marked examples of the facile laughter of the House. It must be owned that the art of retort has not only not been cultivated in Congress with that nicety which SHERIDAN sets forth, but it is, with some members, in rather a primitive date—hardly advanced, perhaps, beyond the *tu quoque* of the school-boys. But what is the odds, so long as Congress is so very susceptible, and goes into guffaws on the slightest provocation? Some of the Congressional jokes give a double point to the Shakesperean saying that "a jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the mouth of him that makes it."

The late proposition in the House of Representatives to allow no more issues of brevet commissions, save in time of war, and not then, except for distinguished service in face of the enemy, is one that will commend itself to the good sense of the country and of the army. The great flood of brevets that, gathered from numberless political sources, poured out of the War Department toward the close of the war and continued for more than a year afterward, made the thing too common to confer any distinction. Where there was one for "gallant conduct" there were fifty (though that is probably an understatement) for "faithful and meritorious services," and when steady performance of [illegible] duty becomes fit cause for public honor [illegible] the shape of a brevet, *soldiers* will naturally begin to look for some other reward for "deeds of daring," &c. A brevet used to be something to be proud of; at present it is chiefly a sign that its possessor has had influential friends. It may not be possible to restore it to its ancient prestige, but it is worth the trial.

The spelling of Oriental names has always puzzled the European orthography. One of these is the name of the secular Emperor of Japan, who has been written down Sigoon, Ziogoon, and Tychoon. Eastern correspondents are now taking up with Shogoon, by way of throwing the interest of a little variety over that rather hazy potentate of old Zipango or Jipango. This chieftain, whatever he may be called, seems to be at loggerheads with some of his rivals, and the subject of dispute is mainly the opening of the ports of Japan to foreigners. Japan shall sleep no more. A powerful element of confusion and civil war has gone into that Kingdom along with the European and American races, who can excite insurrection against any Shogoon or pontifical Mikado refusing to fall into the commercial ideas of the Western World. The common Japanese are a very intelligent set of people; and it is observed that at the seaports they have lost a good deal of their old servility for their chiefs and superiors, merely touching their hats instead of falling on their faces. The name of the present military Emperor of Japan is said to be STOTOS BASHE—the last term of which is the Turkish word, *Pasha*.

The beautiful young lady, whose marriage with the Chief of the Indian tribes of the Six Nations was so curiously interrupted a few days since, will take, it is to be hoped, a few days to consider the excuse which he has submitted for his unannounced absence from the marriage ceremony. He says that some of his "tribe" object to his marrying a white woman, and, in order to prevent it, got him very drowsy with drugged liquor. It seems a pity to thwart intentions which seem to have their origin in so strong an attachment to race. It is to be hoped that such delicate devotion may be crowned with success. The lady's friends seem to be much less fastidious; indeed, it looks a little as if she hadn't any.

Admiral FARRAGUT is said to have been born in the Spanish isle of Minorca, in the Mediterranean. So says the Springfield *Republican*, on the authority of Mr. FRANCIS ANDREW, once a resident of Springfield, and now living in Minorca, which is his native place. ANDREW's communication on the subject has been addressed to his friend, Mr. STOWE, of Springfield. Our gallant Admiral's name is as suggestive, apparently, as his acts; for a writer in one of the critical periodicals of London (*Notes and Queries*) lately found it in the two very significant German words which expressed: "Good seagoer." But as the old salt is a Minorcan born, the etymologist should have rather tried to find his name in the Celtiberian language spoken of old in that little Balearic, and also in the neighboring Catalonia which, according to Mr. HEADLY, was the Admiral's birth-place. The Springfield *Republican*, believing that Minorca was the old chief's real cradle, facetiously advises that the island be forthwith purchased by Congress, for a way-station and a set-off against the great British fortress in that neighborhood.

We are sorry to see that the proposition to pay the army as often as once a week has not succeeded in the House. There is neither reason nor the authority of the example of other military Powers, for paying the troops but once in two months, as is the custom now. The English troops are paid every day; the French once in five days—the latter number being doubtless selected for its multiple facilities in making up accounts. The objections to the bi-monthly system are mainly that it keeps the troops for two months without the means which they need for daily purchases, and then gives them so much money at once that they are tempted to squander it. Half the drunkenness in the army, and accordingly half the quarrels among the men, can be traced to the accumulation of pay at these long intervals. The days succeeding pay-day are commonly the worst possible both for the troops and their officers; then, if ever, discipline breaks down, and a goodly crop is gathered for the guard-house. Besides, from the lack of money during the two months, the soldier is compelled to give enormous prices for the little luxuries he enjoys. The sutler drives hard bargains with him, and anybody whom he deals with, knowing his lack of funds, charges him accordingly. This subject is worth reconsidering. If once a week is too often to pay the troops, then let it be once a fortnight or once a month. Any such change would be an advantage.

NAPOLEON III. has patronized and encouraged the purpose of M. GUSTAVE LAMBERT, who is on the point of going to find the *Polyna*, or open sea which is believed to flow round the inner circle of the North Pole, which seems to have the same fascination for the man of science that Jerusalem had for the crusaders so many hundred years ago. Dr. PETERMAN, the German geographer, says there is a warm current of water running north from Norway, between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, toward this polar sea. The English Capt. OSBORN is also for making more trials by way of Smith's Sound, and using boats and sledges where the ice-barrier prevents the advance of ships. This was the route and plan of Dr. HAYES.

A rather discreditable dispute between Mr. GEO. BROWN, the artist, and Col. GEO. NICHOLS, of this City, has been recently brought before the public. It concerned a painting of the City and Harbor of New-York, presented by some of our citizens in 1861 to the Prince of Wales. In acknowledging the courtesy of the gift, the Prince gave Col. NICHOLS, who presented it, a handsome diamond pin. This was subsequently claimed by the painter, Mr. BROWN, who believed it was intended for him. An appeal was made to the Prince himself, who said recently that he thought he had given the diamond for the painter. But Mr. H. W. BEECHER, in a public letter, seems to set the matter in a true light. He says the gentlemen who presented the picture had bought it from the painter for the purpose. Such being the case, the impression is that, strictly speaking, the artist could not reasonably urge any further claim in the matter.

Capt. MELLEN, of the whaler *Europa*, writing to his friends in New-England, tells how a Russian guard ship fired upon another American whaler, the *Endeavor*, of New-Bedford, while it was employed looking for whales in the Sea of Ochotsk, off the Tchanta Islands, South of Ochotsk City. This Ochotsk is a great gulf opening between the long peninsula of Kamtschatka and the Island of Sagalien. Capt. MELLEN is astonished to think the Russians would treat their good friends in that manner, and resolutely determined to go on looking for whales in spite of the *guarda-costas*. He has an idea that a complaint in the proper quarter would settle the difficulty.

The little town of Sandon, in the Isle of Wight, has been practicing a sanitary measure which the great capital cities of the world should have long ago begun to adopt. The citizens have laid sewerage pipes in which the refuse and drainage of the place is collected and carried away out of the town to a certain locality, where it is deodorized and converted into a manure which is found nearly as valuable as guano. To this plan the great metropolises must come in the end, or perish of their own poison on the edges of their filth-polluted rivers and estuaries. In a few decades our great cities, to be inhabitable and traversable, must be rebuilt, both under ground and above ground, as most people by this time are beginning to suspect.

Correction.

We are requested to say that the City Hall report that Mr. JAMES M. SWEENEY is one of the expectants of the position to be made vacant by the displacement of Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, is untrue. Mr. SWEENEY says that he is not only not an expectant of the office, but that he would decline it if he should happen to be elected—a contingency, however, which he thinks in the highest degree improbable.

Specie Payments by Proclamation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of this morning contains an amusing controversy between the editor of that journal and a correspondent signing himself "Jasper," concerning the plan proposed by the former for the resumption of specie payments. The *Tribune's* plan is to resume at once by proclamation, in the same way substantially as Peter the Headstrong made war against the Yankees. Mr. "Jasper" suggests, in a modest way, that if the Government should begin to pay gold dollars for paper dollars even, at a time when Five-twenty bonds are selling at seventy-six cents in gold, and at one hundred and eight cents in greenbacks, there would be a rush on the part of the European holders of Five-twenties to sell their bonds in our market for greenbacks, and to convert the greenbacks into gold at par—that there would be a profit of over thirty cents on every dollar thus exchanged, and that, under such a stimulus, the gold in the treasury would vanish in a very short space of time.

The reply of the *Tribune* to this straightforward mathematical proposition is of two sorts: First, that the writer is a fool; second, that the foreign bondholder would have no more opportunity to convert his bond into gold after the proclamation of resumption should have been issued than he now has.

As a friend of truth and fair dealing, I beg leave to suggest, first, that the intellectual confusion in this case is not on the side of "Jasper;" and, second, that the question is not whether the foreign bondholder would have more or less opportunity to convert his bonds into gold, but whether he would have more or less incentive do so. It makes a difference with me whether I sell a thing for seventy-six cents or for one hundred and eight cents; and I presume the ingenious capitalists of London and Frankfort have at times noticed the same discrepancy. If the proclamation which it is proposed to issue should convince the whole world that that the Treasury was able to meet all the demands which could be lawfully made upon it for coin, then I grant there would be no extraordinary movement of the "foreign" Five-twenties (if the phrase be allowed) to this country for conversion. Probably the movement would be in the other direction, as a consequence of the final disappearance of the ghost of repudiation. But unless the Government is ready to meet all such demands for coin—not merely a part, but all—there would be a scramble to get the premium, and devil take the hindmost. The only weak point in "Jasper's" argument is the suggestion that the foreign bondholders would get a part of the gold. The same incentive—the same premium—that would move him, would move the domestic holder of both bonds and greenbacks, and before John Bull could get one of his bonds three days afloat the Treasury would be empty, swept and garnished and its last end would be worse than its first by 30 per cent. Rest assured, the gulf of thirty per cent. which separates us from specie can no more be cleared by proclamation than the caitiff Yankees could be kept away from New-Amsterdam by the same means.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867. ONYX.

Plan for Improving Government Credit and Returning to Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Introduce strict economy into every branch of the Government, reducing expenses to the lowest sum possible.

Revise the Tax laws in a manner that will least oppress the industrial classes, and collectable with as little expense possible, raising revenue only sufficient to pay the Government expenses and one per cent. of the Government debt additional in gold as a sinking fund; this sinking fund to be invested quarterly in gold-bearing bonds of the Government by advertising for bids for redemption, price to be named in gold, and lowest bids to be accepted to the amount required and paid in gold.

As the act making the demand notes a legal tender for both public and private debts was justifiable only on the ground of necessity, and purely a war measure, that clause making them a legal tender should be repealed, to take effect say in three years, at the expiration of which time make them convertible into a four per cent. bond, payable in fifty years, free from taxation. Repeal that part of the National Bank act limiting the banking capital and circulation, except that all their circulation shall be secured, as now, by a deposit of Government bonds, leaving the banking business like any other, free for competition. It seems to me that if bankers and individuals are notified that at a certain time they will have to redeem their circulation and debts in what the world call money, they will be careful, and be prepared to pay when the day of payment comes. J.

CENSURE BY A CORONER'S JURY.—About 6:30 o'clock last evening, Mr. JOHN KEMPSTON, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, a clerk in the Superior Court, and formerly a *Herald* reporter, attempted to pass through a crowd of citizens at Fulton Ferry, in order to cross the river. In some way he was jostled, and loosing his footing, fell over the beam which divides the footway from that used by carriages, his head falling just before the wheel of FRANK SCHAFFER's truck, which passed over it, causing instant death. FRANCIS H. GRANT, of No. 658 Broadway, heard a woman scream, and saw the deceased on the bridge quite dead. He did not consider the driver of the truck in any way to blame. Other witnesses made the same statement. SCHAFFER himself stated that he neither saw nor heard the deceased and only stopped because he heard a woman scream, when he heard that a man had been run over. The jury rendered the following as their verdict: "That JOHN KEMPSTON came to his death by being run over by a cart driven by SCHAFFER at Fulton Ferry, but we exonerate the driver, FRANK SCHAFFER, from all blame. We severely censure the Union Ferry Company for not providing gates to prevent passengers from entering a boat until the same is made fast and all the passengers and vehicles landed. We further recommend the City authorities to pass an ordinance compelling the Company to perform the same."

FIRE IN FIRST-AVENUE.—At 6.30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the cellar of No. [illegible] First-avenue, occupied by PATRICK GANNON, being caused by a gas-pipe exploding. Damage $100, insured for $1,000 in the Peter Cooper. Mrs. MCVAIL owns the building.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Statistics—Shipbuilding—Houses—Navigation on the Ohio—Commerce.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.

In noticing the grave errors of the Secretary of the Treasury on shipbuilding, I did not notice some others of equal magnitude. As the present Treasury report is only a reiteration of the statements made in the report of 1866, each one of which is indorsed, they may both be considered together. The first thing necessary to a solution of financial and commercial problems is to get the facts right. All legislation based on erroneous facts must be injurious. The first thing the Government of the United States wants is a statistician, who is a man of science, with a comprehensive mind, not to collect a great multitude of facts, but to compare, apply and digest them. We are behind France, Belgium, and even England, on the subject of statistics. Not only that, but we do not use what Europe gives us. Congress is continually asking the Secretaries for information which a schoolboy ought to have. We are obliged to legislate on commerce, and even finance, in reference to European nations; and men who aspire to be statesmen ought to have the statistics of Europe at their command, and then they ought to know something of their own country. It would not be amiss to educate our young men with at least half as much knowledge of their own country as they have of Greece and Rome.

In my last letter I quoted statistics of shipbuilding in 1866, showing that instead of diminishing, as asserted by the Secretary of the Treasury, it had largely increased over the average of the years preceding the war. But the Secretary goes further and says that there has been a decline in the building of houses, manufactories, &c. Now, I undertake to say that there has been more houses built in 1867 than in any year of our existence. Of course, I do not speak of New-York and Baltimore, but of the whole country. Take the towns on the Western lakes, rivers and frontiers, and there has been an enormous amount of building. The Secretary makes the same mistake in this that he does in shipbuilding. He forgets that the vast interior of the country, with its immense lakes and rivers is filling up with millions of people, who must have houses and vessels. Ohio, in 1861, built 106 vessels, which comprised all classes—ships, schooners and steamers. There were 153 steamers built on the waters of the Ohio in 1866. There are near 500 steamers enrolled on the waters of that single river. The proportion is much larger there than on the Mississippi, because there is a much denser population. But you can comprehend from this fact what a number there are on all the waters of the West. The Secretary says that the cost of shipbuilding is too high for us to build ships. This may be true in New-York, but is it true of St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburgh? It is near half a century since sail vessels were built at Marietta, on the Ohio, and sent to sea. Why not try the experiment on the Mississippi? Memphis is one of the best points for shipbuilding and for commerce in the country, but heretofore it has been literally suffocated with Slavery and rebellion, and it still breathes the spirit of war. The Secretary talks of the necessity of reconstruction to the prosperity of commerce. The only reconstruction needed is to silence rebellion. Till that is done there will be no restoration, do what you may. Can the Secretary show that there has been a blade of corn or a bale of cotton less raised in the South because it is not reconstructed? Had the Secretary and President seconded the efforts of Congress reconstruction would have taken place two years ago. If the men of commerce think they have lost anything for want of reconstruction let them look to the President and Secretary of the Treasury for the consequences. POPE says, in his "Essay on Man," that "whatever is, is right," and it is only on the principle that we can account for the fact—that God has permitted so much ignorance and stupidity in the Government of this country. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his former report, treats commerce as the same thing as navigation, and in this report continues the same idea. Commerce, which is exchange traffic, he considers the same with navigation. Now, we may have all our commerce and not own a ship. I have shown that up to 1867—since which we have not the official statistics—ship-building had not declined. I will now show that commerce has not declined. The Secretary says truly that our carrying trade has declined, that is, the American vessels entering and clearing at our ports have largely declined in reference to foreign. The reasons for this are quite obvious. Two or three rebel privateers during the war caused such an alarm, that many of our vessels were transferred to foreign ownership., and have not yet been returned. In the next place, the German and French, and English too, have all shown themselves more economical and enterprising in the establishment of ocean steam lines. The Secretary says this is caused by the high price of labor and the tax on materials. To some extent, this is true; but, it is not all the truth. The Germans and the French are far more economical than we are. They run their steam lines on less capital, and manage them more economically. In regard to the internal revenue tax on the materials, and manufactures of ship building, it is an absurdity, utterly incredible in this age, if we did not know it. It is a tax on industry, and like most of the taxes on manufactures, ought to be abolished. But I cannot speak of taxation here. It has been bungled both by the Secretary and by Congress in a most awful way.

Let us return now to commerce. We speak here of foreign commerce. Let us compare with the year 1858, which was an average year, previous to the war:

	1858.	1866.
Value of Imports......	$282,613,150	$437,640 354
Value of Exports......	324,644,421	565.426,394
Aggregates.........	$607,257,571	$1,003,066,748

The value of imports is given in both years in gold, but the exports of 1866 are valued in currency. Reducing that to gold value makes the exports of 1866 equal to $403,159,967, and the aggregate of 1866 equal to $840,800,321. Now we perceive that the aggregate valuation of our foreign commerce in 1866 was $233,543,170 greater (35 per cent.) than it was in 1858. The immense importation of foreign goods in 1866 shows, in spite of all talk to the contrary, that the country was prosperous, rich and extravagant. It shows also another thing, that this very importation and extravagance caused overtrading and commercial exhaustion, which is the really disturbing element in the country. The gold balance of trade in 1866 was against us, but that and a great deal more we made up by the exportation of bonds—a dangerous financial process. We should discourage the sale of our bonds in Europe in every possible way, and for that purpose I would never pay a dollar of gold more than I was bound to by express agreement. I would pay all debts at our own counter, and in our own currency. If we resume specie payments, (which we may do in time,) of course legal-tenders are the same as gold; but I would give no unnecessary encouragement for the transfer of bonds to Europe.

The Secretary of the Treasury is utterly wrong in stating the decline of houses, or vessels, or commerce; but he is right in stating the decline of the American carrying trade. I undertake to say that that will recover itself very soon. But, if it does not, it will only prove that we cannot carry goods at sea as cheap as other people; and, if we cannot, what then? Simply that we are engaged in more profitable business. All kinds of business in this country are far more profitable than in Europe, and Americans will not engage in navigation of the ocean unless they can make that as profitable as other business.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

IMPEACHMENT.

Letter from Hon. J. M. Ashley.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 13.

EDITOR BLADE: I suppose it will be conceded that a representative is entitled, when assailed, to a hearing and to fair dealing, at least from his own party press. Every fair man will concede that a representative who devotes his time, talents and means to arraigning and bringing to justice an admitted political criminal, ought not to be assailed by his own party without the best of reasons, even though he committed blunders, and in his zeal did acts which the more prudent might say were indiscreet, and give utterance, in moments of excitement, to suspicions which no evidence could be found to fully sustain.

In the estimation of many the situation demanded a scapegoat, and I have been selected by the anti-impeachers to bear off their sins and to divert public attention from the stupid inconsistencies of the panic-stricken impeachers. As a rule, those who were the most noisy for impeachment when first proposed, and up to the moment when the committee reported in its favor, were the men who so suddenly pronounced against it, without reading either the evidence or the reports; not because the charges made were not all fully sustained by unquestioned testimony, but, as they now allege, because charges which I never made were not sustained.

If those who assailed me without purposely intending to misrepresent me had read the charges and specifications which I did make when introducing the impeachment resolutions, they could not have been betrayed into writing such an article as appeared in the *Blade* of Saturday, Dec. 7.

The following is a copy of the specifications and resolutions:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 7, 1867.

Mr. JAMES M. ASHLEY, as a question of privilege, submitted the following, which was read, considered, and agreed to:

I do impeach ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

I charge him with a usurpation of power and violation of law, in that he has corruptly used the appointing power; in that he has corruptly used the pardoning power; in that he has corruptly used the veto power; in that he has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States; in that he has corruptly interfered in elections, and committed acts, and conspired with others to commit acts, which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby authorized to inquire into the official conduct of ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United States, discharging the powers and duties of the President of the United States, and to report to this House whether, in their opinion, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any Department or officer thereof; and whether the said ANDREW JOHNSON has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do acts, which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes or misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of the House, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer the customary oath to witnesses.—*Congressional Globe, Second Session Thirty-ninth Congress, vol. 61, page 320.*

Not a word or hint about assassination. In no public speech which I ever made did I ever charge Mr. JOHNSON with complicity in the assassination plot. In my public speeches I have been far more reticent on this question than any of the gentlemen who have been speaking with me, and when I have alluded to it in public addresses I have only stated what were my impressions and suspicions. On the 7th of March, when introducing, without the alteration of a word, the same charges and specifications above quoted, I referred to the assassination in the speech, which I then made under more than ordinary excitement, in the following words:

"Sir, a man of Mr. JOHNSON's antecedents, of his mental and moral calibre, coming into the Presidency as he came into it—and I say nothing now of the dark suspicion which crept over the minds of men as to his complicity in the assassination plot, nor of the fact that I cannot banish from my mind the mysterious connection between death and treachery which this case presents—I say such a man, in view of all that has happened, coming into the Presidential office as he came into it, ought to have walked with uncovered head and very humbly before the loyal men of this nation and their Representatives in the American Congress."—*See Congressional Globe, First Session Fortieth Congress, Page 19.*

Of course no one will claim that in what I then said Mr. JOHNSON is charged with complicity in the assassination.

As I made no such charge, I did not, when presenting evidence to the Committee, direct the attention of witnesses particularly to that matter. If any fact thought to be material on the matter of the assassination was stated by a witness during the investigation, and before the expiration of the Thirty-ninth Congress, such statement was carefully excluded by the Committee from the impeachment record and preserved separately with the assassination testimony, the Judiciary Committee being also charged at that time with the investigation of the assassination conspiracy. The very fact that the Judiciary Committee excluded such evidence from the impeachment record, and preserved it with the assassination evidence, and handed it over to the Butler Association Committee, is proof conclusive, if it were wanting, that neither the Committee nor myself looked upon my impeachment resolutions as charging assassination.

As a Representative, I am accountable for my official acts and utterances, but not for my private opinions. I have privately expressed the opinion that HARRISON and TAYLOR were foully taken off. I never intimated, however, that either of the Vice-Presidents, JOHN TYLER or FILLMORE, were in the conspiracy, nor that BRECKINRIDGE coöperated with those who attempted the life of BUCHANAN by poison.

That from the first I suspected Mr. JOHNSON of a guilty knowledge of the assassination is true, and I have repeatedly said, in private conversations, that events had transpired since his inauguration tending to confirm me in that suspicion.

Gen. LOAN, of Missouri, is the only Representative, I believe, who has ever officially charged Mr. JOHNSON, on the floor of the House, with complicity in the great crime of assassination. In a speech prepared with care and delivered in the House on the 14th of January, 1867, seven days after the passage of my impeachment investigation resolution, he said:

Mr. LOAN—A few words will suffice for all I wish to say at present on the pending resolution. Events transpiring since the assassination of the late President have shed new light upon that horrible and bloody act. At first it was supposed to have been the rash act of a reckless young man, rendered desperate by the failure of the cause to which he was devoted. But subsequent developments have shown it to be the result of deliberate plans adopted in the interest of the rebellion. The appeal to arms on part of the rebels had failed; the only alternative left them upon which they could hope for success was fraud and treachery.

Experience had satisfied them that such agencies could not be successfully invoked so long as the incorruptible LINCOLN guided the destinies of the Republic; but next to him in the direct line of succession stood one who, by birth, education and association, was a Southern man—a life-long pro-slavery Democrat. In a spirit of conciliation and catholic liberality he was, unfortunately, placed in the position he occupied by the loyal people of the Republic, because he was a Democrat and a resident of one of the States declared to be in insurrection and rebellion. The mistake was a terrible one. True to his instincts, teaching and political principles, in entering upon his official career as Vice-President of the United States, in utter violation of every principle of common decency, he exhibited in a most disgusting manner the moral degradation to which he had attained.

Powerfully influenced by all the grosser animal instincts of our nature, without moral culture or moral restraint, with a towering ambition, which is well illustrated in his frequent egotistical boasting of his rise through all the grades of office, from that of a village Alderman to that of the highest in the Republic, he was peculiarly and eminently qualified to supply a necessity which the rebel cause at that time imperatively required for its ultimate success. * * *

The Jesuitical leaders of the rebellion, realizing the signal and hopeless failure of their appeal to force for the success of their cause, were quick to understand the advantages offered them by such a person, occupying the second office in our Government. They readily comprehended the means necessary to reach and use such a subject; but one frail life stood between him and the Chief Magistracy of the Republic: and those who could devise the infernal cruelties of Andersonville and Salisbury, of Belle Isle and Libby, and of Castle Thunder, and could quietly and unmoved observe the horrors and sufferings of those hells of malignant spite and fiendish hate, would not hesitate to accomplish their purpose by another murder, though it might be of him who was the brightest, the greatest, and the best in the land, and hence the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN.

The crime was committed. The way was made clear for the succession; an assassin's bullet, wielded and directed by rebel hand and paid for by rebel gold, made ANDREW JOHNSON President of the United States of America.

The price that he was to pay for his promotion was treachery to the Republic and fidelity to the party of treason and rebellion. Has he performed his part of the agreement as faithfully as the rebels did theirs? How answer you, Representatives of the people? Has not the nation been betrayed by the acting Chief Magistrate? And does not ANDREW JOHNSON stand to-day the avowed and acknowledged chief and leader of all those lately in rebellion, and of those who sympathized with them?—*Congressional Globe, Second Session Thirty-ninth Congress.*

The testimony on the assassination trials disclosed the fact that on the night of Mr. LINCOLN's murder, there were a hundred armed men in this city to cooperate with the conspirators in the horrible work of assassination. That it was a wide-spread conspiracy, is now well known. Evidence which cannot be disputed has established that fact. No effort worthy of the name has ever been made by the Government to arrest and bring to justice any one of the conspirators now at large. SURRATT was captured and brought home, despite the indifference of the Administration, as was shown in the report of the Judiciary Committee, submitted by Mr. WOODBRIDGE, and it is believed by many that he will never be convicted, because the Government refuses or neglects to conduct the case as they would an ordinary suit involving a few thousand dollars. It is believed by many that the conviction of SURRATT would lead to disclosures which would lift the veil which to-day conceals and shields many of the conspirators. Hence the extraordinary efforts to prevent conviction.

I do not disguise the fact that I am and have been anxious to obtain any evidence which would tend to unravel the assassination plot. To obtain evidence on this subject I have traveled many miles and spent much time, and visited more than one prison. If a criminal, whose execution was fixed for to-morrow, should send for me to-night, assuring me that he could and would put me in possession of written evidence, and give me the names of persons whose testimony would aid in getting at the truth about the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, I would most certainly go at once, and I should go if Mr. JOHNSON had ceased to be President. When I visited the prison in this city it was with the expectation and assurance of receiving letters written by DAVIS, JOHNSON and others, who, it was alleged, had a guilty knowledge of the assassination, and that these letters were in the handwriting of the parties named, and would establish that fact. Under the same circumstances I would visit any prison to-morrow. And here and now permit me to say that the reckless assertion is without foundation which charges me, or any one for me, or for any member of the Committee, with dragging into the light the statement of any perjurer, or that I, or any one for me, ever sought to parade before the public or before the Committee, any false statement as true. No one having any regard for the truth, who knows any of the facts in this impeachment case, or has read my statement before the Committee, would ever have made such an utterly unfounded charge as the above.

I have gone through a long, laborious and thankless fight. I entered into it with great reluctance, and only because I believed it to be an imperative duty. I have been assailed and maligned without scruple by the minions of Executive power, and have either been misunderstood or purposely misrepresented by those whom I regarded as friends, while professed Republican journals exult over every sensation paragraph any penny-a-liner might set afloat, and many of these journals seem to regret that they cannot fasten upon me some dishonorable act. That I have been disappointed is true, in not getting a number of letters which I supposed would undoubtedly be obtained, and which, being in the handwriting of the parties, promised to reveal much of the assassination plot. I never made any such statement publicly, however, for fear of failure. Conscious that I have done no act, in pursuing this unpleasant investigation, inconsistent with my duty as a Representative, I am content to bide my time. I have been often and unjustly assailed, but time has vindicated me. I have faith to believe that I shall again be vindicated ever and always.

"Truth's enemy wins a defeat with victory."

The facts adduced by the Judiciary Committee will make an ineffaceable record, and the verdict of history will be that ANDREW JOHNSON was guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," as charged, and, in addition, that he became the ally of the authors of the rebellion, and attempted to secure their restoration to power. That he ought to have been impeached on the charges made, a majority of the ablest lawyers on the Judiciary Committee, who carefully and patiently investigated the case for nearly a year, fully believe, and so reported.

A large majority of the legal newspaper Press North and South, and a majority of the Thirty-ninth Congress were, from the first, for impeachment, and if the Fortieth Congress could have been convened immediately after the removal of Secretary STANTON, no one doubts it would have sustained the report of the Judiciary Committee and voted to impeach. The evidence then before the Committee has been strengthened by additional facts since, while the defiant attitude of Mr. JOHNSON has remained unchanged, and yet men, who, at the July session were for impeachment, voted against it.

Almost every Republican newspaper was outspoken for impeachment when Mr. STANTON was removed, and a number of Representatives who voted against it were also known to have, privately and publicly, on the stump, expressed themselves in its favor.

The elections and the financial condition of the country produced a reaction, which ended in a disgraceful panic. I can only liken it to the senseless panic at Bull Run, when both armies were on the retreat at the same time. Reverses at elections and financial embarrassments may do much, as we have seen, to demoralize a party, but they cannot change facts nor alter the force of legal evidence. I am compelled on my oath to vote on the facts and evidence as presented, and not against the facts and evidence, either because the elections have disappointed me or because of a financial panic.

How those who have been so unqualifiedly for Mr. JOHNSON's impeachment, and even now declare that on the evidence presented, he ought to be impeached, have been able to vote in the negative, and through the Press to pronounce so promptly against it, without reading the evidence, or even the reports of the Committee, I am at a loss to understand, unless I admit that they are all under the influence of a general panic.

I do not hesitate to say that the report of the Judiciary Committee will be sustained when it comes to be carefully examined by the profession and an intelligent public. To-day Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, one of the ablest Democratic lawyers in Congress, did not hesitate to sustain the position of the majority of the Committee on the law of impeachment, and so far as I know the leading lawyers and law writers sustain the views of the impeachers.

That the evidence compiled by the Committee will put ANDREW JOHNSON into history where he belongs, no impartial man who reads it can doubt. Least of all, will this evidence, or the report of the Committee, or the action of any one voting for impeachment, "restore Mr. JOHNSON to the place he occupied in the hearts of the people, which he forfeited by his treachery to his party and humanity."

I dislike very much to reply to such charges as have been made against me, touching this impeachment investigation, and I would not, did they not come from our own party Press. Now, as ever with the mass of men, success is one's only vindication. If impeachment had succeeded, no opposition paper would have been guilty of making such untruthful charges against me, as have many Republican journals, while all papers, which had ever favored impeachment, would have shouted "all hail," and reproduced their first articles in its favor, in order to impress their readers with a just sense of the wisdom, sagacity and consistency of their editors.

Prudence, and a proper regard for the interests of the Republican Party, it seems to me, require that such unwarranted and unjust attacks upon the men who labored and voted for the impeachment should cease. Such a course can certainly be productive of no good, and, if continued, will provoke an unprofitable controversy. For myself, I have always found enough to do to fight the common enemy, without making war upon Republicans who happened to differ with me on matters of policy. Our condition as a party is not so promising as to invite dissensions in our ranks. When the men who favored impeachment are taken out of the Republican Party, it will not take long to enumerate those who remain.

We who favored impeachment must now await the verdict of those who are to come after us. No one of all the actors in this movement can escape history.

Time is the friend of truth and the enemy of all falsehood, and I am confident that time and history will vindicate the purity of our motives and the justice of the verdict we have made.

Respectfully, J. M. ASHLEY.

THE TRAGEDY AT ANGOLA.

Further Particulars of the Sad Casualty.

The Buffalo papers give further details of the late terrible tragedy on the Lake Shore Railroad. The *Courier* says:

The rear car, as seen by a looker-on, pitched end foremost a depth of about fifty feet, and in its descent throwing its passengers (in one compressed heap, striking their heads and smashing in their skulls. It is thought that the majority were instantly killed, and never knew what happened after. A few of the beams falling crossways prevented others from falling to the extreme end. It was these latter whose shrieks for aid were heard for full fifteen minutes, while the fire communicated by the overturned stove was consuming their vitals.

The citizens and passengers, as soon as they could reach the spot, attempted to get to the car to render aid, but the bank being very steep and covered with ice, they would slide past. Mr. BETTS, of Tonawanda, at last succeeded in reaching the car, and seizing Mr. PATTERSON by the hands, commenced to pull him out. A chain of locked hands was soon formed with those on the bank, and the injured man was drawn forth. While so engaged Mr. BETTS had a look in the inside of the car. At the further end he could see nothing but a blackened heap of bodies, which were being burned. Above those were some who were yet alive, among whom he recognized a gentleman he had been introduced to at dinner at Brockton, and who implored most piteously, with outstretched arms, to be saved.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning President WILLIAMS, of the Lake Shore Road, who had been unceasing the night previous in caring for the wounded who arrived here, and in sending relief to the maimed at Angola, in company with Drs. HARVEY, BARNES, DIEHL and DAGGART, of this city, and a number of citizens, started for Angola. The physicians were to relieve those who had been up the previous night. The train also carried medicine, &c., for the disabled and coffins to bring down the dead. On reaching the bridge over Big Sister Creek, near Angola, the passengers on the train got a first view of the wreck and scene of the fearful disaster. On the south side of the road, about fifty feet from the eastern terminus of the bridge, was seen the car next to the rear one lying on its side, a shattered and shapeless wreck, over an embankment of fifteen or twenty feet. It was here that most of the wounded, found alive, were rescued. A little further on, at the very eastern terminus of the bridge, over a steep embankment of at least fifty feet, which inclined to an angle of twenty degrees, were seen the remains of the rear burned car. All that was left was the iron work and a piece of the side which had fallen on the ice of the creek below. The side of the embankment was blackened by the conflagration, and here and there could be seen a portion of the scorched wearing apparel of those who had been burned to death.

A stranger arriving in the usually quiet village of Angola, yesterday morning, was immediately impressed with the idea that some awful calamity had befallen the town. The anxiety and sorrow depicted on the countenance of the good Samaritans of the little village, as they quietly but quickly ran from house to house to look after and administer to the wounded passengers, told too plainly of the awful catastrophe that had happened. Too much praise cannot be given to the villagers for their kindness and unstinted attention. At the houses of Mr. JOSIAH SOUTHWICK and Mr. FRANK E. GRIFFITH were found the parties mentioned in yesterday's *Courier*, who were receiving the best medical attention from Dr. WETMORE, of this city; Dr. HOYER, of Townsend, and Dr. CURTIS, of Angola. On the other side of the creek were others of the injured who had, with the exception of Mr. DANIEL CARR, of No. 108 Carlton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., been slightly injured. On one bed lay the two Misses SAYLES, of Corfu. One of them had a severe fracture of the jaw, was badly cut in the face, and suffering much from bruises. She would occasionally write with a pencil, stating where she suffered pain, and asking for relief. The other sister was not so seriously injured. In the kitchen lay the broken and bruised body of Mrs. CHEDEYNE's daughter, who was having convulsions, was totally unconscious, and thought to be fast sinking. On the floor in the adjoining room lay Mr. W. C. PATTISON, of Oil Creek; his left thigh was fractured, he was badly cut about the head and hands, feet burned in a dreadful manner and quite delirious. Slight hopes of recovery. Here also lay Mrs. MARY MOORE, of Brooklyn, with a fractured jaw; Mr. A. E. FISHER, of Minnesota, injured internally, and others more of less bruised and burned.

In a house on the opposite side of the creek we found Mrs. THOMPSON, of Worcester, Mass., who was badly bruised about the head, her feet burned in great blisters, and who was evidently delirious. She was constantly inquiring for her brother, S. E. THOMPSON, who had been killed.

THE DEAD.

The bodies carried to the old Soldier's Rest were placed in pine coffins, from which they were taken one by one and shrouded. A more sickening spectacle than this ghastly array of mutilated and charred humanity mortal eyes never gazed upon. Many heart-rending scenes occurred, as those in sad quest of dead friends among the unknown bodies, gradually admitted to their minds the full conviction that their remains were before them. The remains of those who were so badly burned that it was thought impossible to distinguish them, were packed in several large boxes, which stood during the day in the dead-house. Friends of persons on the ill-fated train, however, were unwilling to content themselves with assurances that none of these could be identified, and toward evening it was decided to open the boxes and expose their horrible contents to investigation. The wisdom of this decision was seen in the recognition of three bodies from the mass, those of STEPHEN STEWART, of Oil Creek; W. W. TOWNER, of Erie, and J. ALEX. MARTIN, of Erie. There is little hope that it will ever be discovered to whom belonged, in life, the twenty-one skeletons remaining.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Friday evening gives the following:

The body of J. ALEXANDER MARTIN, a young man, and lately a civil engineer at Erie, was found among the burned and cared for by his friends. W. W. TOWNER, Assistant City Engineer at Erie, Pa., was identified by Dr. CHAPIN, of Erie, and the brother of the deceased, Mr. E. J. TOWNER. Mr. H. CATLIN, brother-in-law of deceased, and editor of the Erie *Republican*, was also present at the identification of the body of Mr. TOWNER. Several gentlemen from Erie also closely examined the parts of bodies exposed to view, in order to find the body of Mr. E. T. METCALFE, of Erie, but after a long examination it was found impossible to find it, so completely burned were the remains. The sight presented to the eye during the endeavor to identify the above was sickening. In order to find marks of some kind, either by bits of the clothing still clinging to the bodies or by some articles found near them, it was necessary to handle them considerably, and the work was reluctantly performed by medical and other gentlemen present. The three latter mentioned above were young men on their way to New-York to spend the holidays, and left Erie in high spirits and with happy hearts, only to find an early grave. ZACHARIAH HUBBARD, of Port Dalhousie, C. W., was recognized by Mr. JOHN MALM, of Westfield, N. Y., with whom deceased boarded while employed at Westfield as a carpenter. This man lived for two hours after the accident, the whole lower part of his body being nearly burned to a crisp.

The bodies of a man named FREEMAN, his wife, MARY FREEMAN, and a little child, are still unclaimed. On the body of the woman was found a handkerchief marked "Mary Freeman," and a crucifix and talisman, a pair of scissors, a brass thimble and a blue veil. Thus an entire family were destroyed. The body of HARMON WOHLER also remains unclaimed. The body of a young man, supposed to be SAMUEL PADDOCK, of Ilion, N. Y., is still lying at the Home. On his person were found pink and white envelopes bearing the name of "Miss Mattie Steele, Ilion, N. Y.," and several photographs. He also had a silver watch on his person, on which was engraved a name, but so indistinct that it was impossible to read it. A trunk is at the depot bearing the name of "Samuel Paddock, Ilion, N. Y.," which is supposed to belong to the deceased.

Among those who were burned in the car were Mr. C. D. KENT and wife, who were married some days since at Tonawanda, and were returning from their wedding tour. The fact that they were among those destroyed is known by their trunks being in the baggage car. The checks for the trunks were found among the burnt remains of the car.

We hear an incident in connection with Conductor FRANK SHERMAN, which deserves especial mention. When Dr. HOYER, of Tonawanda, at the time of the accident, went to extricate him, and render him surgical assistance, Mr. SHERMAN said: "For God's sake let me alone, and hurry to the assistance of the passengers, who need your aid now more than I do." It is unnecessary to comment upon such noble conduct as this.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

The following changes in the commissioned officers of the National Guard took place during the week ending Dec. 14:

NEW COMMISSIONS.

Fifth Regiment Infantry—Gustav E. Wellenkamp, First Lieutenant, rank Nov. 21, *vice* August Michaeli resigned. Charles Lamb, Second Lieutenant, rank Nov. 21, *vice* G. E. Wellenkamp promoted.

Seventh Regiment Infantry—Lindsay E. Richardson, First Lieutenant, rank Nov. 13, *vice* James Ray resigned. Charles Walke, First Lieutenant, rank Nov. 16, *vice* Peyton Jandon resigned. John A. Sniffin, Jr. Second Lieutenant, rank Nov. 16, *vice* G. Kemble, Jr., resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry.—Clarence Stanley Adjutant, rank Nov. 23, *vice* Joseph E. Palmer, resigned.

Sixteenth Regiment Infantry.—Jacob Bumsted, Captain; rank Nov. 23, *vice* Floyd Smith resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment Infantry.—James M. Stephenson, First Lieutenant; rank Sept. 19, *vice* Louis F. Sherrill resigned. Isaac H. Carey, Second Lieutenant; rank Sept. 10, *vice* James M. Stephenson promoted. James E. Webb, Captain; rank Oct. 2, *vice* Edward Hazelhurst resigned. Gustav F. Dickman, First Lieutenant: rank Oct. 2, *vice* James E. Webb promoted. William H. Bourdette, Second Lieutenant; rank Nov. 9, *vice* Marcus E. Bassett resigned. Edward F. Davenport. Second Lieutenant; rank Nov. 22, *vice* G. S. Dickman promoted.

Thirtieth Regiment Infantry—George Stephens, Second Lieutenant, rank Aug. 24, *vice* George Taylor, resigned.

Forty-fifth Regiment Infantry—Robert S. Dryer. Assistant Surgeon, rank Oct. 28, *vice* Francis L. Stone, resigned.

Fifty-sixth Regiment Infantry—Samuel C. N. Clarke, Captain, rank Dec. 3, *vice* Edwin G. Granville, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment Infantry—Henry H. Evertson, Captain, rank Nov. 26, *vice* M. S. Ewen, resigned.

Eighty-third Regiment Infantry.—Lewis Brower, Captain, rank Dec. 7, *vice* James Van Vrankin resigned.

Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry.—Claus Finck, Second Lieutenant, rank Nov. 22, *vice* Henry Kniel promoted.

First Regiment Cavalry.—Michael Fitzsimmons, Captain, rank Nov. 27, *vice* John Madden promoted. Major Thomas Don, Second Lieutenant, rank Nov. 27, *vice* Michael Fitzsimmons promoted.

Third Regiment Cavalry.—Henry W. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, rank June 1, original vacancy.

William Knulhoff, Quartermaster, rank June 15, *vice* Henry M. Collyer, appointed Adjutant First Regiment Cavalry.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Dec. 5—Forty-eighth Regiment, Second Lieut. Henry M. Weed; Eighty-fifth Regiment, Capt. Patrick Marony, and First Lieut. Milton G. Green.

Dec. 11—Ninety-sixth Regiment, First Lieut. Jacob Stahl; Seventy-first Regiment, Surgeon Henry E. Piffard, and First Lieut. H. H. Tyson; Third Brigade, Major A. Goodrich Fay, Judge-Advocate; Seventh Regiment, First Lieut. J. H. McBride, and First Lieut. Peter J. Bogert; Twelfth Regiment, First Lieut. John H. Whiteneck.

Dec. 12—Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. William Cuff, and First Lieut. Henry A. Lee.

Dec. 14—Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. T. Cartright.

ELECTIONS.

In Company I, Seventh Regiment, First Sergt. Charles F. Robbins has been elected Lieutenant, *vice* Ferry, resigned; Sergt. Nelson N. Oakley was promoted to the First Sergeantcy, and Corporal Charles L. Gunn to be a Duty-Sergeant.

In Company H, Twelfth Regiment, Second Lieut. Alex. Shaw has been promoted to the First Lieutenancy, made vacant by the resignation of Lieut. Stewart; Private John Moore has also been elected Second Lieutenant. In Company G, First Sergt. E. S. Conkling has been elected Second Lieutenant, *vice* Jannain, resigned.

Commissary W. H. Schultz, of the First Regiment of Cavalry, has been elected to the position of Major.

BALL OF COMPANY B, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The members of this thriving company gave a ball on Wednesday night at the Brooklyn Institute, which was quite a success. The room was very tastefully decorated with bunting and a canopy of flags was stretched under the ceiling; canary birds were hung beneath tasty devices; the orchestra stand was ornamented by trophies of rifles and surmounted by the letter H in flaming gas; the gallery was also prettily decorated by the banners of the regiment. The handsome set of engrossed resolutions, with the photographs of the members, was placed in a prominent position, and attracted much attention. They were presented during the evening to the National Guard of Philadelphia, who were represented by Capt. KING, Sergt. BAKER and Dr. J. R. SHROVE. Dancing was kept up until a late hour.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A Court-martial ordered by the Commandant of the Twenty-second Brigade, was organized at the Orange Hotel, in Newburgh, last week. The detail of this court was as follows: Col. JOHN D. WOOD, Thirty-first Regiment, President; Lieut.-Col. H. G. EASTMAN, Twenty-first Regiment, and Major DANIEL THORBUSH, Nineteenth Regiment, members; Col. WM. D. DICKEY, Judge Advocate. But few cases have yet been disposed of. Owing to the storm the principal offenders failed to make their appearance.

The commissioned officers of the Forty-fourth Regiment held a meeting at the Court-house in Binghamton on the 12th inst., for the election of field officers. Col. J. C. ROBIE presided when Capt. ROBERT BROWN, of Company A, was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. JOHN P. WORTHING, of Company B, was elected Major; both unanimously.

Wing drills of the Fifth Regiment will take place at Tompkins-square as follows: Right wing, Companies F, K, A, I and G, on Monday, March 30, and Wednesday, April 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.; left wing, Companies D, B, H, E and C, on Tuesday, March 31, and Thursday, April 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hillenbrand will take command of the right wing, and Major Wm. Seebach of the left.

Gen. Postley announces that in consequence of an explanation having been tendered by Capt. Charles Lambert, of the Third Cavalry, he is relieved from arrest. The Court-martial, of which Col. Brinker is President, is dissolved.

The complimentary soiree tendered by Sergt.-Major H. N. Brown, Ordnance-Sergt. James Watson, Color-Sergt. L. S. Kane, Quartermaster-Sergt. M. H. Beck, Commissary-Sergt. I. Wyman and Hospital-Steward L. Jehl—the non-commissioned staff of the Fourth Regiment Infantry—to their armorer, Sergt. John E. Burk, came off on Wednesday evening last. The Armory was handsomely decorated and the ball was well attended. We noticed representatives from the Eighth, Ninth, Twenty-second, Fourteenth and First Regiments dancing on the floor. Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall and Staff were also present during the evening. Col. Hull and several of the regimental officers participated in the festivities. We understand that the Fourth Regiment intend assuming a new style of uniform, more consistent with the requirements of a National Guard Regiment.

Capt. ERNEST A. DES MARERTZ and his "merrie men" of Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment, gave their annual *soirée dansante* on last Thursday evening at the armory. As usual with the boys of the Thirty-seventh, the occasion was a most agreeable one, dancing being kept up until late. The rooms were very handsomely decorated.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The will of the late JAMES P. DICKERMAN, of New-Haven, has recently been admitted to Probate. In his will he makes the following bequests, says the *Register*: To his wife, $10,000; to his brother SERENO, of Southington, $1,000; to his sister, MARIA PRATT, $1,000; to REBECCA DICKERMAN, $400; to children of his brother SAMUEL, $1,000. The widow to have the use of the rest of his estate, and at her death he bequeaths to the American Home Mission of New-York, $10,000; American Bible Society, $1,000; American and Foreign Christian Union, $10,000; American Board of Foreign Missions of Boston, $5,000; New-Haven Orphan Asylum, $2,000; $5,000 in trust for the aid of City Missions in this city; American Seamen's Friend Society of New-York, $5,000; American Missionary Association, $5,000; and the residue of his estate he leaves to the American Home Missionary Society of New-York. His estate amounts to something over $100,000, partly located in this city, and partly in his former home in Canada.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—At 8:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the first floor of No. 271 Pearl-street, occupied by A. E. OBBARD and E. HOLLINGSWORTH as a coffee and spice mill. Mr. OBBARD's loss is $1,000 on stock; insured for $7,000 in the Astor, Globe, Lafayette and another company. Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH loses $1,500 on machinery; insured for $6,000 in the Relief. The second, third and fourth floors are occupied by PRICE & SON, printers, who sustained a loss of $3,000; insured for $3,000 in the Astor and Hartford. The building belongs to the Lorillard estate, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000; fully insured.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—ELLEN O'HARA attempted her own life, last evening, at No. 97 Cannon-street, by swallowing laudanum. Her motive was caused by domestic difficulties. Dr. JAMES administered the proper restoratives, with success.

"The luxury of doing good" may be enjoyed on Christmas Day by any one who presents wife, daughter, widow, or friend with a WHEELER & WILSON sewing-machine.—*Express.*

Fine Silver-Plated Ware OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The finest-selected assortment in the city. AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. J. F. CURRAN & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, NO. 18 JOHN-ST., near Broadway.

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Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe. Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

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Holiday Presents. Parlor and Library Lace Curtains, in sets, for presents. Satin Damask Brocatel Curtains, hung, for the Holidays. Silk and French Wool Terry Curtains, made to order. Rich French Tapestry Table and Piano Covers. Embroidered Cloth Piano and Table Covers. Real Crochet Tidies, just received from Paris. Linen Table Damasks, the most beautiful yet offered. Damask Napkins to match. Most acceptable gifts to ladies. I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

Gifts for the Holidays. The undersigned, agents for Bond & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches AT WHOLESALE PRICES. ☞ During the Holidays only. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Stereoscopes and Views, Albums and Photographic Materials, manufactured by E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

BLAIR.—At Milford, Conn., on Friday evening, Dec. 20, JANE BLAIR, wife of Peter Blair.

Funeral will take place from the Christian Chapel, on 28th-st., near Broadway, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

DERING.—In Utica, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, NICOLL HAVENS DERING, M. D., in his 74th year.

GASSERT.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, of scarlet fever, FREDERICA F., daughter of Samuel F. and Louisa F. Gassert, aged 9 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 58 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

HALL.—On Friday, Dec. 20, at the residence of his son, Mortimer S. Hall, at Elizabeth, N. J., JAMES HALL, Esq., in the 90th year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his sons-in-law, Walter F. Brush and William H. Dodge, are invited to attend his funeral at the Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LIGHTBODY.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, MARY ANN BORDEN, wife of James C. Lightbody, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends, also members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 12½ P. M., from her late residence, East 61st-st., near 1st-av.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

MARBLE.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, ADDISON MARBLE, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 193 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 2 P. M. precisely.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, of consumption, WILLIAM H., eldest son of John Robinson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, at Flushing, L. I., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock, and return at 3½ o'clock.

ROUWENHOVEN.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, GARRET, son of Cornelius B. and Mary A. Rouwenhoven, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, at Flatlands Neck, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STRONG.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, ELIZA A. BENSON, wife of Charles H. Strong.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel Tribit, No. 534 Greenwich-st., New-York, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

ONE OF "GROVER AND BAKER'S" BEST NEW.—One of the "Elliptic" BEST NEW sewing-machines must be sold. Apply on the second floor, front room, No. 569 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR THE POOR CHILDREN.—The present Winter is a most severe one for the poor, and above all for the children of the poor. High prices and the stagnation of business, weigh heavily on all the laboring class. Our lodging-houses and industrial schools are thronged with bare-footed, ragged children, who are driven out on the streets by poverty, or whose parents cannot clothe and feed them. It is a sight to touch the most indifferent with compassion. The scale of the charitable work of the Children's Aid Society for these unfortunate children, may be somewhat measured by the simple statement that last year we spent nearly $8,000 for bread alone for them, and over $7,000 for clothing.

Christmas is at hand, the joyful Birthday of the "FRIEND of the poor," which ought to be most of all joyful to the outcast and friendless and orphan—those children who have few happy days. As families gather from far and near to the welcome board of the old home, and about the blazing fire, and the little ones receive their gifts of affection on that day, we beseech them to think of those little ones who are bare-footed in the snow, shivering half-clad in the Winter's blast, hungry and friendless, and without a home in the whole City. Will they not help us to make that Day, the happiest of the year to the thousands of these needy children under our charge?

We hope, if means be provided, to give a *good Christmas dinner* to thousands of newsboys, boot-blacks, street-sweepers, and the little girls of the Industrial Schools. Then we wish to distribute *thousands of pairs of shoes*, and *warm, comfortable garments*, and little presents to these children of poverty. And, above all, if the kind gift of $20 for a home be supplied, we shall send a large Christmas party of houseless boys and girls to homes in the West. Every fortnight a little company of 50 or 60 go thus to their new homes. What better gift from happy children to the unfortunate children than a *Home*?

In our Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-st., are now some 200 boys to be fed and sheltered and aided; in the Lodging-house in West 24th-st., corner of 8th-av., about 100; in the Eleventh Ward Lodging-house, No. 276 East 11th-st., about 50; in the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-st., about 50 girls; in the Children's Home, (just opened) about 20; in the sixteen Industrial Schools, about 2,000 poor boys and girls.

Donations may be sent (the object specified) either to WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., President, No. 95 Front-st., JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer, Metropolitan National Bank, or C. L. BRACE, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East 4th-st., Room No. 11, between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

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THE SPLENDID JANUARY NUMBER of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, with great improvements and additions, reliable fashions, new music, entertaining and useful information for the ladies, and a grand array of Holiday novelties. Do not fail to see the beautiful January number of this model Magazine.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Committee, held at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1867, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union Republican Assembly District Associations are hereby directed to meet at their respective headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1867, and elect five Delegates to the Union Republican General Committee for the year 1868, and such number of officers of the said District Associations as were elected for the year 1867.

The time and place of holding said elections shall be published for at least two days, in at least two daily papers, and unless thus duly advertised the election will not be deemed valid.

The ticket elected shall be certified by three Inspectors, to be appointed by the President of the District Association, who, also, together with the Secretaries of the Association, shall certify to the same. The polls shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

The Delegates elected under this call shall meet at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on the SECOND THURSDAY in January, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing for the year.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

CHARLES H. HALL, A. JACKSON PLUMB, } Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Significance of the Birth of Jesus.*

A PUBLIC CIRCLE EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, for tests and trance speaking, at J. B. CONKLING'S rooms, No. 826 Broadway. Entrance on 12th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SPLENDID NEW CHAPEL IS now open. Sunday-school 2 to 4 o'clock; Prayer meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock; Day-school 9 to 2 o'clock; exercises on CHRISTMAS DAY 11 to 2 o'clock. SUNDAY MORNING Mr. VAN METER, accompanied by some of the Mission children, will preach in the Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and 7th-sts., Williamsburgh, and on MONDAY EVENING, in the same place, will be a union meeting in behalf of the Mission. Mr. VAN METER will speak of his work among the little wanderers, and the children of the Mission will sing several of their sweetest songs.

MIDNIGHT MISSION IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, in compliance with the urgent request of the Committee of the Midnight Mission, will again repeat his sermon in behalf of the same, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-st., corner of Montague. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A liberal collection is earnestly hoped for, as the Mission is greatly in need of funds for the continuance of their successful work. Persons of mature years are more especially invited to attend. Should the evening prove very stormy, the sermon will be postponed.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., New-York, good revival interest. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER. Meetings each evening. FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th, Rev. A. H. CLAPP will deliver the second of a course of free lectures, at 8 P. M. Subject—*Self-made Men.* Seats free.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 22d inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. JAS. D. WILSON, at 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 21 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath-school Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (Allen-st., near Grand,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at seven o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. WM. T. SABINE and RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq. Singing by the children. Our friends are cordially invited.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—A PUBLIC MEETING to promote the interests of church extension in this City, will be held in the church on the corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. S. J. PRIME, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL and Rev. H. D. NORTHROP are engaged to deliver addresses.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—INTERESTING addresses will be made in behalf of this great work in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society. The public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (late Free Episcopal Chapel,) 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; on CHRISTMAS DAY at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school Festival on THURSDAY, at 2 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The essay by Mr. Z. S. SAMPSON. Subject—*What is Conscience?* Young men cordially invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening, *A Name to Live.* All seamen and those residing in this part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

REV. EDWARD C. TOWNE, OF MEDford, Mass., speaks before the Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: A. M.—*American Principles in Religion*; P. M.—*The Christ of Human Nature.* Sociable—THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Anniversary of the Sunday-school will be held SUNDAY, 22d. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. MCALLISTER. At 2 P. M. an address by Rev. D. O. FOSS. Service in the EVENING at 7½. Preaching by the Pastor.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

EXPOSITIONS OF DIFFERENT PASSAGES of Scriptures, which are exceedingly interesting to Israelites, are given every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Several Israelites, recently returned from Jerusalem, will make some statements this evening. Seats free.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 46th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Renting of the pews in this church for the ensuing year will occur on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The edifice will be opened at 6 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

JAPAN.—REV. J. R. BROWN, D. D., MISSIONary from Japan, will speak on the past, present and future of that Kingdom, at the Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 22. Services at 7½ o'clock. All interested in missions are respectfully invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Evening service will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The annual school festival will be held with interesting exercises on Christmas evening. Exercises free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Public Temperance meeting at 3 P. M., to be addressed by Rev. I. H. KING. Seats free.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD, formerly Nettie Colburn, a trance medium, discourses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Dr. FLEMING, in the evening, heals by laying on of hands. Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. E. BENJAMIN, at 7½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation. Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ABBOTT BROWN, PASTOR OF the Church of the Reformation, New-York, will preach in the Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Martyrs (Forsyth-st., near New Canal,) SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. All welcome.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services, MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Modern Pulpit on the Prophecies*, &c. Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY, the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, will preach at 10½ A. M. and in the EVENING at 7½, or Representative men. Subject: *The Thoughtful Young Man.*

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 2d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M., by the former Pastor, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. W. HITCHCOCK.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above church by the Pastor, G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Pastor, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—17TH-st., west of 6th-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. BLAKE. The Christmas Festival and Exhibition of the Sabbath school will be held on Christmas night.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, (Editor of the *Liberal Christian*,) will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENsion, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services 10½ A. M. 7½ P. M.; children's church, 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY, of Sheffield, Mass., will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, Dec. 21. Morning service at 10½; Evening at 7½.

THE ANNUAL SERMON FOR "ST. Luke's Home for Aged and Indigent Women" will be preached by Rev. Dr. F. C. EWER, at Trinity Chapel, THIS EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches to young married men, SUNDAY NIGHT, in Church of Puritans, Union-square. Hon. HORACE GREELEY addresses young men on Temperance, Dec. 29.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's church at 3½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—2D-av., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath evening service at 7½ o'clock. Subject for SUNDAY EVENING—*Responsibility for Belief.*

REV. JAMES BAIRD WILL PREACH in Presbyterian Church corner Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

THE MESSENGER OF GOD WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on subjects relating to the speedy coming of Christ. Seats free.

REV. DR. EWER, OF CHRIST CHURCH, will preach the annual sermon of "St. Luke's Home for Aged Women," at Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOpal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAS. E. HOMANS, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Organ concert, postponed from last Monday, will take place on MONDAY next, 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock. Mr. HENRY E. BROWNE will preside at the organ.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. G. W. LORD, MORNING and EVENING. Christmas sermon in morning.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove.—Rev. Dr. SWOPE, of Trinity Chapel will preach SUNDAY NIGHT. Services at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL HALSTED'S PRAYING BAND will be at James-st. M. E. Church, SUNDAY, 22d, during day and evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on *the Coming of the Lord.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 21, 1867.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅝	750 Canton Co.	49
3,000 do	112½	100 do	49⅜
26,000 do	112⅝	500 do	49⅛
35,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		200 Am. Coal	49
'64	105½	100 Cum. Coal Pr.	27⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.,		200 Atlantic Mail	119⅛
'62	104⅝	100 do	119¼
9,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		10 Adams Ex. Co.	82
'62	108½	200 do	81½
55,000 do ...s30	107⅞	1300 do	81
10,000 do ...s30	107½	30 do	80¾
2,000 do ...Small	107¼	405 do	80½
2,500 do	108½	50 Wells Fargo Ex. b30	50
50,000 do ...s10	107⅞	200 do	49½
20,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.		100 do	49
'65	105⅝	60 Amer. Ex.	79
80,000 U. S. 5-20s. C.		150 U. S. Ex.	81
'65 ...new	108⅛	42 do	80¾
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s R.		300 N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅝
'65 ...new	103⅞	100 do	117¾
10,000 do	104	400 Erie R.	73⅜
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101½	400 Reading R.	96⅞
5,500 do	101⅜	1200 Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	62½	1150 do	84¾
4,000 do	62⅝	100 Mich. Cen.	112⅞
5,000 do	62⅝	10 Panama R.	293½
5,000 Virginia 6s, new.	42	100 Ill. Cen.	131
2,000 N. Car. 6s, x-c.	52½	200 Clev. & Pitts. b30	88
11,000 Mo. St. 6s.	97¼	50 Cle., Col & Cin. R.	98
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.		10 do	98¼
Jo. Issue	88	500 Chic. & N. W. R.	58¾
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	91	1000 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	69⅛
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½	1000 do	69⅛
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st		400 do	69⅜
M., extended	90	20 Cleve. & Tol.	103
5,000 West. U. T. 7s Bs.	80	200 do	102¾
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	94¾	1000 Chic. & R. I. R.	98½
11,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	95½	100 do b30	98¾
10 Nassau Bank	106	100 do	98⅝
20 Bank of Republic.	110	100 do 2d call	98⅝
20 Shoe & L. Bk.	112	100 do	98¾
200 Quick. Min.	20¼	20 Chic. B. & Q. R.	137
100 do	20¼	200 Mil. & St. P.	44½
400 West. Union T.	34⅜	200 do b30	44⅝
300 Mer. U. Ex.	39¾	200 do	44⅝
120 do	39⅝	150 do 2d call	45
80 do	39½	300 do	45¼
20 Pacific Mail	116	600 do	45½
450 do	115⅝	100 do	45⅝
1350 do	115½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. s60	63¼
1000 do b30	115¾	100 do b30	63½
120 do	115¼	100 do	63¼
100 do s10	115	200 Bost. H. & E.	13¼
100 do	115	100 Tol., W. & W.	41
60 do b30	115⅜	85 J. C. R.	114
100 do	115⅜	100 P., F. W. & Chi. s60	99
25 do 2d call	115	100 do	99¼
200 do	114¾	600 Ohio & Miss. R.	26⅜
100 do	114⅝	100 do b30	26½
100 do s15	114½	100 Ind. & Cin.	60
200 do	114⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	62⅞	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	85¼
5,000 Brooklyn 6s, W. L.	96	500 do	85⅝
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	27¾	500 do b60	86½
500 West. U. T.	34⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	88⅛
100 do	35	1000 do	88¼
100 Quicksilver	20	200 do	88⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co.	7	200 C. & N. W. R.	58¼
100 Pacific Mail	112½	1500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	69⅞
50 do	113	75 do	69½
1250 do	112¾	800 do	70
600 do s10	112½	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	
100 At. Mail	119	Ex-dividend	98⅞
500 Wells & Fargo Ex.	48	1200 Chic. & R. I.	99¼
100 Mer. U. Ex.	39⅞	500 do b30	99½
500 do	39½	200 Mil. & St. P. R.	46½
100 Adams Ex.	80½	100 do	46¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅞	100 do	46⅞
1500 do	118	200 do	47
1300 Erie R.	74⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅜
100 Hudson R.	131¾	1000 do	65
100 do	132	500 do	65¼
300 Reading R.	96	50 P., F. W. & C.	99½
300 do	96⅛	200 do	99⅝
300 do b60	96¼	100 do c	99¼
300 do	96¼	200 O. & Miss. R.	26¼
10 Mich. Cen. R.	113	400 do	26⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co.	49	300 N. Y. Cen.	117⅝
1000 do s30	49	100 Hud. R. R. b5	132
300 do	49⅛	500 Reading R.	96
300 do c	49	300 Mil. & St. Paul	44¾
200 Cum. Coal	28	100 do b10	44¾
300 Adams Express	81½	300 do	44½
100 do	81	200 Ohio & Miss R.	26⅜
100 do c	81½	500 do	26½
100 Mer. U. Ex.	40½	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	102½
500 do	40	40 M. So. & N. I. R.	84½
500 do	39¾	800 do	84⅝
100 do c	39¾	100 do c	84½
100 do	39⅞	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	98½
200 do b3	40	800 do	98⅝
50 Pac. Mail	115	500 do c	98½
500 do	115¼	100 do b10	98⅝
2300 do	115½	200 do b3	98⅜
200 do b3	115½	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	58¾
100 do c	115½	1000 do	58½
100 Atlantic Mail	119½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	69⅛
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	80⅞	1500 do	69⅜
100 do	81¼	2100 do	69½
100 West U. Tel.	34½	400 do c	69⅝
800 Erie R.	73⅞	200 do b10	69½
100 do c	73⅝	300 do b3	69½
100 do b10	73½	300 do c	69½
100 do b30	73¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.	49¼	100 Mil. & St. P.	45⅛
200 Adams Ex. Co.	80¼	100 do	45¼
100 do c	80¼	100 do	45⅜
100 do b3	80⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63⅝
300 do	80⅜	100 P. F. W. & C. b3	99¼
200 U. S. Ex. Co.	80½	200 do c	99⅛
300 Mer. U. Ex.	39¼	800 Clev. & Pitts.	88
100 do b3	39¼	200 do	88
100 do	39⅛	200 Mich. S. & N. I. c	84¼
100 Quick. Min. Co.	20¼	800 do	84⅝
100 Mar. Min. Co.	7	2200 do	84¼
100 Pacific Mail	114⅝	200 do b10	84⅞
50 do	115	1500 do	84⅞
100 do	114½	200 do s10	84¾
100 do	114¾	500 do b3	84⅞
200 do	114¼	1500 Clev. & Tol. R.	103
200 do s20	114	500 do b3	103
600 West. U. Tel.	34⅝	600 C., R. I. & P.	98⅞
300 do b30	34¾	1200 do b3	99
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅝	400 do	99
100 do c	117⅝	100 Chic. & N. W.	58⅝
200 do b3	117¾	1000 do	58½
600 Erie R.	73⅝	300 do	58¾
800 do b3	73¾	400 do	58¼
2300 do	73¾	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr. s60	69
100 do c	73¾	1500 do	69⅝
100 do b10	72⅞	200 do b15	69½
100 do c	73⅞	200 do	69⅝
100 Reading R.	95⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Adams Ex. Co.	80½	2400 Erie R.	74¼
500 do	80⅝	200 Reading R.	96¼
300 do s30	80½	200 Mil. & St. Paul	47
300 Cum. Coal	27½	200 Mil. & St. P. Prf.	64¾
300 Pacific Mail	113	200 do	64½
450 do	113¼	200 do b3	64¾
300 do b3	113¼	100 P. Ft. W. & C.	99⅝
100 do	113⅛	500 M. S. & N. I.	85⅜
300 do s10	113	100 do b10	85½
300 West. U. Tel.	39	300 do b3	85⅛
100 do	35⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	88⅛
100 do b15	35¼	300 Clev. & Tol. ex div.	99⅞
100 do	35¼	500 Chic., R. I. & Pac.	99⅛
100 Atlantic Mail	119	100 do b10	99⅛
600 N. Y. Cent.	117⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	58¼
100 do b10	118	2100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	70¾

SATURDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

The Gold Room was dull through the day and the sales random to 133⅞@133½ ⅌ cent., subsequently returning to 133½@⅝ ⅌ cent. The Shipments of the day fell nearly one-half short of Friday's estimate, owing to the unexpected appearance of a large Stock of Bills on London on Messrs. BARING BROTHERS, drawn to the extent of £350,000, equal to $1,750,000 in Gold, by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The object of the negotiation is not known. The Bills were sold in sums of £50,000@£75,000 each, and taken by the other Bankers. The Shipments by the day's steamers were $606,744, making for the week $1,584,206. The Treasury Office received for Gold Customs for the week $1,217,000, and paid out $217,000 for Gold Interest. The Treasury Office also paid out $8,500,000 of the 3 ⅌ cent. Legal-Tender Certificates of Deposits, in exchange for December Coupons, and from this operation and the receipts of Currency from the West the Banks gain $3,350,000 in Legal-Tender paper, while losing $1,400,000 in their Gold Deposits. The Loans at Bank are down $2,150,000 from last Monday; the general Deposit line is about $600,000 higher. The Money market of the day closed easier at 6 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers, with exceptions as low as 5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The Discount Brokers quote 7@8 ⅌ cent. on prime Merchant paper, with some select names, short date, below 7 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm through the forenoon. No formal dealings in this department of the Exchange are made on Saturdays after 12 o'clock, and this fact caused a dull feeling among the dealers in the afternoon, while in the Railways the 2:30 and 3:15 P. M. Boards were buoyant, and at higher prices on nearly all descriptions. The market was led by Northwest Preferred, Michigan Southern and the St. Paul Stocks, early in the day, and also at the late Boards, followed by another upward turn in Erie and Rock Island, and a strong demand for New-York Central. In the Miscellaneous Shares, the Express and Telegraph Stocks were all on the advance, while the sellers of Pacific Mail offered the stock in large amounts, and the price ran down to 112½ ⅌ cent., the lowest point known for several years.

The general market was active late in the day, and after the Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101½	101½	Missouris	97½	97½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108	Northwest	58⅞	58⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108¼	N. West Pref.	69½	70½
N. Y. Central	117⅛	117⅞	Rock Island	98⅛	99⅛
Erie	73⅞	74¼	Fort Wayne	99⅜	99⅜
Hudson	131⅞	132	W. U. Telegraph	34½	35⅜
Reading	95⅞	96¼	St. Paul Pref.	63	64¾
Mich. Southern	84⅝	85⅛	Pacific Mail	116	113⅛
Pittsburgh	87⅞	88⅛	American Gold	133⅞	133¼
Tenn 6s, new	62⅞	62⅞	Bills on London	110¼	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	130	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	108¼
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	108	5-20 coup., 1867	108¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	112
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅛	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1874	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	10-40 reg. 1874	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅞	7 3-10 2d series	104⅜
5-20 reg., 1865 n. is.	[illegible]	7 3-10 3d series	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104¼	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	99½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	65
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	99½	Tennessee new bds	62⅝
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee 5s	58
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	46¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41¾
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1878	99	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83½
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	90	North Carolina 6s	63
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Carolina 6s, ex c.	52
Illinois reg. 1860	101	North Carolina n. bds.	51¾
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri 6s	97¼
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	87
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is.	97¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼	California 7s	124
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137¼	American Exchange	113
Merchants'	117	Bank of N. America	109
Mechanics'	120	Hanover	110¼
Union	114	Irving	106
America	138	Metropolitan	130
City	200	Nassau	106
Phenix	104	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	133	Continental	106
Fulton	155	St. Nicholas	103
National	108	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	107
State of New-York	105¼	Park	143
Commerce	118	Central National, xd.	100
Mechanics B'k Ass.	110	Fourth National	107
Ocean	102¼	Ninth National	105
Mercantile	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	117	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	117	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	68
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	97	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	90¼	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	94⅝
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	89	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., 1869-'72	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98¾
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	112	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87⅜
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81¾	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Exten. B.	82½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	85	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	104
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90		

The following January half-yearly dividends have been declared by the City banks:

Banks.	Rate.	Banks.	Rate.
Central National	5	Butchers' National	5
Marine National	6	Mechanics' National	5
Tradesmen's National	6	Bank of America	5
Eighth National	5	Peoples'	5
Fifth National	5	Atlantic National	5
New-York National	5	Market National	5
Irving National	4		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,920,859 85; total payments, $2,415,340 24; total balance, $102,233,596 06; the receipts include for Customs, $190,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $279,000.

The North River Savings Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable on and after January 20.

The London *Times* of Dec. 6 reports:

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 4 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,009,135	Decrease	£31,553
Public deposits	5,330,734	Increase	286,252
Other deposits	18,507,007	Decrease	725,763
Gov't securities	12,319,203	No change.	
Other securities	16,786,002	Increase	158,088
Notes unemployed	11,760,715	Decrease	627,900

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,842,570, being an increase of £291,210, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,717,442, showing a decrease of $341,126 when compared with the preceding return.

The weekly return of the Bank of France for the week ending Dec. 3, shows the following changes: Increase—Coin and bullion, £740,000; private deposits, £520,000; advances, £4,000; treasury balance, £20,000. Decrease—Bills discounted, £264,000; notes in circulation, £500,000. The bullion has now attained a total of about £39,500,000, being £585,000 beyond the extraordinary amount touched on the 19th September last. This is owing to an increase of £740,000 during the present week. Meanwhile trade continues without revival, and in the bills discounted this week there has been a decrease of £265,000.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says of the coal trade of the week:

"The quantity of anthracite sent this week by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is 35,412 tons. The same time last year the reading Railroad sent 25,379 tons, and the Schuylkill Canal 3,701 tons. Total, 29,080 tons, showing an increase this week of 6,332 tons over the corresponding period last year.

The canals have been closed with ice for a week past.

The coal forwarded over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is being used by consumers along the line of the road and in the city.

The stock on hand at Port Richmond is low, and most of the coasting vessels have tied up for the season. We notice no change in prices.

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week, ending Dec. 19:

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair	19,396	06
From Port Carbon	3,953	12
From Pottsville	597	04
From Schuylkill Haven	7,856	09
From Auburn	1,679	10
From Port Clinton	2,100	00
From Harrisburgh and Dauphin	29	05
Total Anthracite Coal for week	35,412	06
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburgh and Dauphin for week	3,098	19
Total of all kinds for week	38,511	05
Previously this year	119,273	09
Total	157,784	14
To same time last year	79,121	16

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 20, 1867, was $1,198,220.

From the annual report of the Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin, it appears that

The whole number of banks doing business on the 1st day of October, 1866, according to the last annual report, was nineteen, with an aggregate capital of	$611,000
The whole number now doing business is fifteen, with an aggregate capital of	500,000
Decrease of capital in 12 months	$111,000

During the past year the following banks have voluntarily relinquished business, and deposited treasury-notes in this department for the redemption of circulating notes outstanding:

	Capital.
City Bank of Prescott	$25,000
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co	36,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	25,000
German Bank	25,000
Total	$111,000

No banks have organized in the State under the general Banking Law during the year.

The aggregate amount of securities held in trust for banking associations, Oct. 1, 1867, was	$143,054 16
The amount held Oct. 1, 1867	99,894 00
Decrease in twelve months	$43,160 16

The decrease has been in the following securities:

Wisconsin 6s	$6,000 00
United States 6s	700 00
United States 7.30s	3,500 00
Treasury Notes	25,424 00
Coin	7,536 16
Total	$43,160 16
Amount of circulation outstanding Oct. 1, 1866	$142,557 00
Amount on 1st of October, 1867	96,332 00
Decrease in twelve months	$46,225 00

In the year 1866 there remained in the hands of the Bank Comptroller about $7,000 in coin to the credit of the banks that were wound up in 1861, after the bills of these banks had been for five years redeemable at the Bank Comptroller's office.

The Comptroller gives a tabular statement showing the amount of original dividend due holders of notes, and the additional dividend due them out of the money on hand. The Comptroller says:

During the compulsory withdrawal of State Currency, in the years 1865 and 1866, it was the opinion of many that the plan of a national currency would have but a brief existence and be followed by the revival of our former system. It is now my settled opinion that this will never occur; that the people will never again be satisfied with anything short of a uniform national currency. I mean that which is issued by the United States Government itself. The currency issued by National Banks should give place to United States legal-tender notes, and the bonds upon which the currency is based, or an amount equivalent thereto, be negotiated for and canceled; but this should be done in a gradual and satisfactory manner, so as to create no financial disturbance. I think such a course would greatly relieve the General Government, cause no serious injury to any one, and meet the almost unanimous approval of the people. I do not propose to enter into any argument here to sustain these views, as it would require too much space; neither is it necessary, as this subject does not enter into our State legislation.

Entertaining this opinion, and in view of the fact that most of the State banks have been wound up, the Comptroller recommends the passage of an act for submission to a vote of the electors, abolishing the office of Bank Comptroller on and after the first of January, 1870, and transferring what business then remains for the Department to another State department.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 21.

57th-st., s. s., 300 w 1st-av., 25x83	$16,000
Governeur-st., w. s., 24 s. Henry-st., 24.7x53.4	9,900
3d-av., w. s., 80 s. State, 18.6x100	14,100
143d-st., s. w. s. 200 w. 11th-av., 4 lots, 100x100	4,128
N. e. cor. 14th-st. and 2d-av., 53.3x75	64,000
No. 156 Waverley-place, s. s., 287 w. 6th-av., 22.5x97	13,300
2d-av., e. s., 32 s. 38th-st., 21x80	9,000
130th-st., n. s., 475 w. 7th-av. (cov. agt. gr'tor.), 25 x99.11	20
5th-av., e. s., 30 s. 50th-st., 25x100	18,000
58th-st., n. s., 325 w. 8th-av., 25x100.5	5,100
43d-st., s. s., 150 w. 10th-av., 25x100.5	12,000
Gansevoort-st., n. s., 150 w. West-st., 50x87.6	7,500
72d-st., s. s., 25 s. of it and 600 e. 11th-av., 4 lots, 91.7 x172.2	36,000
Perry-st., n. s., 2 lots, 50x100	11,250
Perry-st., n. s., 184 e. Bleecker-st., 19x95	3,835
Perry-st., n. s., 225 e. Bleecker-st., 12x35	2,850
144th-st., n. s., 400 w. 10th-av., 8 lots, 100x139.10	9,000

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 119 Henry-st., 10 years	500
No. 524 3d-av., store and basement, 3 years	800
41st-st., s. s., 100 w. 8d-av., 25x100, 10 years	2,000
9th-st., s. s., 280 w. 5th-av., 25x93, 5 years	4,000
554 Greenwich-st., 5 years	600

BROOKLYN, DEC. 21.

S. w. cor. Warren-st. and 6th-av., 4 lots, 100x105.5	$10,450
Hale-av., w. s., 550 s. Division-av., 2 lots, 50x100	1,590
Monroe-st., s. s., 206 w. Bedford-av., 18.9x100	5,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 439 e. Nostrand-av., 18x100	4,500
Classon-av., w. s., 197 s. Myrtle-av., 4 lots, 50x219	4,250
Van Buren-st., n. s., 375 e. Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	4,500
Flatbush-av., n. w. s., 233 w. Bergen-st., 24x77	8,060
Bergen-st., n. s., 200 e. 5th-av., 26.6x80	8,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 35 w. Gold-st., 20x80	7,275
Myrtle-av., n. s., 45 w. Conselyea-st., 27x98.5	3,000
Bergen-st., n. e. s., 327 n. w. 4th-av., 20x100	2,000
Bond-st., w. s. 75 n. Wyckoff-st., 25x75	750
Henry-st., w. s. 125 e. Coles-st., 25x100	620
Montrose-av., n. s. cor. Bushwick-av., 11 lots	2,000
Suydam-st., s. s. 201 w. Central-av., 25x95	300
S. w. cor. Park and Tompkins avs., 25x100	950
Grove-st., n. w. s. 700 s. w. Central-av., 101x115	7,000
N. e. cor. Grove-st. and Central-av., 14 lots, 175x200	7,000
DeKalb-av., n. s. 173 w. Classon-av., 24x100	750
Warren-st., s. s. 178 w. 5th-av., 20x100	6,000
17th-st., s. w. s. 175 s. 8th-av., 22x100.2	3,300
26th-st., n. e. s. 425 n. e. 5th-av., 25x61	3,200
Exford-st., w. e. 100 Lafayette-av., 23x100	5,350

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASE—DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

The United States vs. *Fifty-one Bales of Goat's Hair.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods by reason of an alleged false invoice. The claimant, Mr. Wilson, entered the goods at the Custom-house as being the product of the United States, and claimed to have them passed free of duty. The Government proved the entry and called Mr. Franklin, who stated that Mr. Wilson admitted to him that the goods were a foreign product, and gave testimony to show that it was such. The claimant testified that he bought the goods in New-York City and sent them to Liverpool, but failing to dispose of them there brought them back, and that when he bought them and when he made the entry he believed them to be the product of New-York. He denied having admitted to Mr. Franklin that they were a foreign product, but said that he told Mr. Franklin that he did not know where they came from, and they might be foreign.

The question was left to the jury on the question of the falsity of the claimant's oath to the invoice, the Judge charging them that it was a question of the intention of the claimant, and if he had reasonable ground to believe that the article was the product of the United States and did so believe, then the affidavit would not be false.

The jury found a verdict for the claimant. For the United States, Mr. Phelps. For claimant, Mr. A. F. Smith.

UNDERVALUATION.

The United States vs. *Three Cases of Cigars.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for alleged undervaluation. They were imported from Havana in March, 1865, and invoiced at $28 a thousand. On appraisal their value was raised to $35 a thousand, and they were seized. The claimant gave testimony to show that they were old cigars, and that the market value of them in Havana was as stated in the invoice.

The Judge directed a verdict for the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps. For claimant, Mr. A. F. Smith.

UNDERVALUATION—WRONG QUANTITY.

The United States vs. *Eleveen Casks Containing Wine.*—This was also an action for undervaluation. The wine was imported from Antwerp in November, 1864. The invoices stated the quantity of wine first in Prussian quarts, which was carried out in litres. The number of the litres was wrongly stated, being increased so as to make the value per gallon less than it would be if rightly carried out. The effect of this making the wine of less value was to diminish the rate of the duty, and in the entry the quantity was stated in litres only. The value was raised on appraisement and the goods seized.

The claimant endeavored to make it appear that it was a mistake, but the jury found a verdict for the Government, forfeiting the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps; for claimant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

The United States vs. *Twenty-eight Casks of Wine.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. They were imported from Niscomen, in Germany, and shipped from Antwerp. The claimant gave testimony to show a purchase of the goods from his father at their invoice price at the place of importation, but the jury gave greater credit to the evidence given by the Government to show undervaluation, and gave a verdict forfeiting the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps; for claimant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

IN BANKRUPTCY—LIEN OF STATE JUDGMENT ALLOWED.

In the matter of Henry Bernstein, an Involuntary Bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The firm of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. obtained a judgment against the bankrupt on the 21st of October, 1867, for $2,930 30 in a suit in the Supreme Court of New-York for a money demand on contract, founded on two promissory notes made by him and on a sale and delivery of goods to him. The suit was commenced on the 25th of September, 1867, and the judgment was obtained in due course by default after personal service of a summons. On the same day on which the judgment was obtained an execution was issued thereupon to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and he made a levy thereunder on a stock of goods in the store of the bankrupt, in the City of New-York. The goods were advertised for sale by the Sheriff for the 28th of October, 1867, but the sale was stayed by the State Court, and a motion was made by the bankrupt in that Court to set aside the judgment, execution and levy, but the motion was denied. On the commencement of the suit in the State Court an attachment was issued in it, under which the same stock of goods above mentioned had been attached. A motion was made by the bankrupt in the State Court to dissolve that attachment, which motion was heard at the same time with the other motion before mentioned, and was denied. After the denial of these motions the Sheriff advertised the goods for sale for the 22d of November, 1867. On the 21st of November, 1867, the petition in this matter praying for an adjudication of bankruptcy was filed, and this Court, under the fortieth section of the Bankruptcy act, at the time it made an order to show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, issued an injunction restraining the Sheriff from selling the goods under the execution on the levy made. There has been an adjudication of bankruptcy in this matter. On a representation that the goods levied on were of a perishable character, and were deteriorating in value, this Court made an order modifying the injunction so as to permit the Sheriff to sell the goods under the execution, and directing the Sheriff to hold the proceeds until the further order of this Court concerning the same. The plaintiffs in the judgment now move the Court to dissolve the injunction wholly, and to allow the proceeds of the sale to be applied in paying the judgment and the costs, and the charges and fees of the Sheriff.

There is nothing shown to impeach the *bona fides* of the judgment, execution and levy. No collusion in regard to them appears, and the bankrupt resisted them to his utmost. The lien of a levy made under any execution issued on a final judgment such as that in the present case, provided such lien attached before the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, is preserved by the Bankrupt Act, and is to be respected by this Court, whether this Court takes to itself the administration of the property on which the lien is imposed and applies it toward the satisfaction of the lien, or whether it allows the State officer who is executing the State process to do so. In this case the property has been sold, and the proceeds of it are in the hands of the Sheriff. No advantage can result from requiring the money to be paid into this Court, with a view to its application by this Court in satisfaction of the lien on the property. An order will be entered allowing the Sheriff to apply the proceeds of the sale of the property toward the discharge of the amount which he is required by the execution to make, including his charges and fees thereon, and directing him to pay the overplus, if any, to the assignee of the bankrupt, if there be one, and if there be none, then to the Clerk of this Court, to the credit of the bankrupt's estate.

D. and J. McMahon for Wilmerding & Co. and the Sheriff; D. McAdam for the bankrupt.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury returned into court yesterday with forty indictments, after which they were discharged. The other business transacted was of an unimportant nature.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—DEC. 21.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASE—A SERVANT GIRL SUES HER EMPLOYER—VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Ellen Kavannah vs. *John B. Rich.*—This action, which has been on trial three days, was brought to recover $5,000 for a breach of promise of marriage, aggravated by seduction. According to the testimony of the plaintiff, who is an attractive looking Irish woman, 28 years of age, she entered the employ of defendant, who is a Dentist of this City, in 1853; after being in his employ about two weeks he said to her one day that she was a good-looking girl, and he would like to marry her; she suggested no obstacle to his wishes in this regard, and he proposed that she should leave his house and go to boarding, and offered to send her to a convent to be educated if she would go. She accordingly left the house, and from that time till 1862, a period of nine years, she continued to board at different places under an assumed name, acting, meanwhile, the part of a mistress to the Doctor while he paid her board and kept repeating his promise to marry her as soon as he could arrange his affairs so as to make it convenient and proper. When she first went to the Doctor's house to live, she stated that there was a woman living there whom the Doctor represented to her to be his divorced wife, and told her as soon as he could get her out of the house he would take her home. There was also living at the house a girl who was a ward of the Doctor. In 1862, Ellen heard that the Doctor had married this girl, whereupon she refused to continue her relationship with defendant any longer and left him and commenced this action. On cross examination she admitted that she was now living with a man named Welden, to whom she was not married, and by whom she had had two children who, together with their father, were then in court.

For the defence, Mrs. Rich, present wife of the defendant, testified that when Ellen came to live with Dr. Rich he was a married man, and she knew it; that his wife was called Mrs. Rich by the whole family, including the plaintiff; that the Doctor did not get a divorce from his wife till 1858, and that she (witness) was married to the Doctor in 1861. On cross-examination, she admitted that at the time Ellen was at the house the Doctor and his wife did not sleep together.

The defendant being called to the stand in his own behalf, swore that he never made any promise or proposal of any kind to marry the plaintiff; that he never paid her board after she left his house, and that he never seduced her; that she left his house because she was lazy, and did not know how to do the work that was required to be done in the family.

In rebuttal of the Doctor's testimony, plaintiff's counsel called to the stand a son of the defendant, an intelligent young man, nineteen years of age, who testified that he was now living with his mother, the former wife of the defendant, in Brooklyn; that before he left his father's house, when a boy, he was frequently sent by his father with letters to the defendant at her boarding-house, and had frequently seen his father there, and seen him behave indelicately to the plaintiff at No. 224 Ninth-street, as he looked through the window; that he was once beaten nearly to death by his father for miscarrying a letter from him to defendant, and bore the marks on his body to the present day, and that he was finally forced to leave his father, and enlist in the army.

On cross-examination by defendant's attorney the witness gave the locality, together with a description of the house alluded to in his testimony, and said he would be willing to go with an officer and point out the place. Defendant's counsel thereupon asked the that the Court designate an officer to accompany the witness and ascertain whether he told the truth. The Court granted the request and directed the officer to make a thorough examination of the premises. On the officer's return he testified that it would be impossible for a person standing upon the stoop of the house to look into the parlor windows. In rebuttal of this evidence the plaintiff offered two boys as witnesses, who testified that they had tried the experiment, and by climbing over the railing and hanging on to it they could look through the blind into the window.

The testimony being all in, defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, and the motion was denied.

Charles S. Spencer then summed up the case for the defence, and argued that it was a blackmailing suit instigated by Weldon, the present paramour of the plaintiff, and that the defendant was entitled to the thanks of the community for meeting the charge as he had done and boldly defending himself against the blackmailing schemes of a bad woman, instead of submitting to her demands for the sake of avoiding public scandal, as many an innocent man had done.

Chauncey Shaffer followed in a lengthy argument for the plaintiff, and the case was given to the jury under the charge of Judge BARBOUR, who held that the measure of damages in case the jury should find any damages for the plaintiff, must be based on the situation and character of the plaintiff at the time she alleged that the defendant made his last promise of marriage to her in 1861, she having then lived with the defendant as his mistress for a period of eight years, according to her own testimony.

The jury after being out three-quarters of an hour, returned a verdict for the defendant.

W. B. Maben and Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; Woodbury & Church and Theodore Tomlinson and C. S. Spencer for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Esq., Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Wills of following named persons were admitted to probate during the past week: James M. Benedict, William H. Hoages, Margaret Stouvenel, Cornelia Hamilton, James Cassidy.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on estates of following named persons: Dennis Flynn, John Hagan, Robert E. Jeffreys, Alonzo Mash, Catharine Walsh, Jules Bueno de Mesquita, John Lederer, Isaac Goldstein, Charles Kohnfelder, Washington J. Lintz, Christiana Schreiber, Cora Schnakenberg, Ann Schilar, Patrick Cullen, Mary Gray, Alice Kennedy, Jose Concalves Andrade, William F. Hiller, Jacob Laibee, John Lowise, Sarah E. Beardsley, Bridget Cash, Eliza Schaefer, Samuel Smith.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Guardianship papers were issued to Sophia Klein, guardian of Catharine and Vitalis Bisser; Johanna Wittneben, of Henry, William, Susan, Hannah and Frederick Reed; Charles Hanbiel, of Jacob, Mary, Philip and John Becker; Michael Clare, of Margaret Ann Clare; Henry W. Hoops, of Charles and Louis Schnakenberg; Samuel Tryon, of Emma, Lucinda and Samuel Dougherty; Arnold A. Rensen, of Agnes A. Coen; Margaret Smith, of Mary E. and Margaret A. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE M'CHESNEY MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Margaret Welsh, *alias* Fanny Wright, for the murder of Police Officer Robert S. McChesney, was resumed yesterday morning at the Court of General Sessions.

The prosecution called *Dr. Leo.* This witness testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the murdered man, by directions of Coroner Schirmer, and as his deputy. He found the carotid artery completely severed, and in his opinion the flow of blood from that wound caused death. [The knife was here shown to the witness, who gave it as his opinion that its largest blade would produce the wound which he had just referred to.]

Officer Seaman was then recalled to establish the identity of the body of Officer McChesney, which he did in the statement that at about twenty minutes after the stabbing, he saw the deceased's corpse at the Station-house.

Mr. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney, then announced that the prosecution would rest at this point, whereupon the defence was opened by Mr. David B. Williamson, who, in a brief address to the jury, pictured the outline of the theory upon which his client's acquittal would be sought for. He said that it would be shown that the prisoner was unmercifully beaten by the deceased, and that she afterward drew the knife and stabbed him, purely in self-defence, believing her own life to be in peril. It would also be demonstrated that at the time of the killing she was laboring under *delirium tremens*; and even though she took the officer's life, (while in this condition,) without any provocation, still she could not be held morally or legally responsible for an act committed during a period of insanity.

Francis Chamberlain, a painter, living at Poughkeepsie, was the first witness introduced on behalf of the prisoner; he said that on the evening of the murder, at about nine o'clock, he was in Canal-street; he went into a cigar-store and got some cigars, and then walked out into Canal-street again; this was between Broadway and Mercer-street; he was going to a ball that night with some friends; he walked down about midway the block, and turned around to look for his friend and saw a woman coming past him; he paid no attention particular until she passed him the second time; he thought the prisoner was the same woman; when she came opposite to him he saw an officer come running up from Mercer-street, and catch hold of her by the arm or shoulder, and fling her round to the curbstone, against a post; he then struck her twice, and said, "you —— using an indecent epithet) you've got to go with me, I will take you dead or alive," or words to that effect; he (witness) was about six feet distant; the officer jerked her and grabbed her by the hat, and pulled that off her head; she asked him what she had done to be used in such a manner; that she had done nothing, and would not go with him; she had not spoken to the witness; the officer grabbed her by the head, and pulled her hair down; he tore her dress also, and used his club three times; witness thought he meant it every time he struck her; he struck her three times on the left arm; both her hands were up to defend herself; the officer rapped several times for assistance; after alarming, he raised his club as if to strike her, and she had her arm up before her face, apparently to defend herself; he then dropped his club, and said to get a doctor, as he was cut; another officer came up, and the woman said she would go with him, but that she did not wish to be abused; there were about ten people there at that time; witness did not think a man would beat a woman so shockingly; at the time of this occurrence, witness was an applicant for a position on the Police, and has since been notified to go to headquarters on Christmas Day to receive his appointment; at the time of the occurrence he saw an officer "diggin' off," saying as he did so: "Take care, you'll get cut;" he did not know the woman at the time.

Upon being cross-examined the witness swore that the officer clubbed the woman for five or six minutes, and that he (witness) stood very near to the parties all the time without even remonstrating with the officer for his brutality; he knew the prisoner twenty years ago in Poughkeepsie, when she was a child, and has known her brother for eighteen years; it was at his solicitation that he came to testify in this case; he did not know whether the woman's arm was broken by the blows of the club or not, neither could he say whether her body was bruised. In answer to a question propounded by the Recorder, he said that Mr. Welsh, the prisoner's brother, had not taken any steps to save his sister from the legal consequences of her crime; but upon being asked afterward if he did not know that her brother had engaged the services of Hon. Homer Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, as her counsel, he admitted that he did.

A number of other witnesses were then examined—principally females—denizens of the locality adjacent to the scene of the murder. One, Nelly Fay, testified that she witnessed the deed; she saw the woman standing by a post, and the deceased in close proximity to her; she heard the officer exclaim: "If you say a word, you ——, (applying a vile term,) I will club the head off you;" her hair and clothing were greatly disordered, as if she had been engaged in a struggle; another officer then came up, in answer to an alarm rap, and the deceased then struck the prisoner, who raised her hand as if to slap his face; the officer who had beaten her immediately after this said, "I am stabbed."

Five witnesses swore that they were well acquainted with the prisoner, and saw her frequently prior to the murder; she had been drinking to excess for about three weeks before that time, and upon that day acted in a strange and unusual manner; she carried a market-basket about with her, and complained that she could not get any rest, as "a little woman was continually following her and pulling at her dress;" she was seen wandering through the streets about two hours before the tragedy was committed, without crinoline, shoes or stockings, her hair disheveled, and her general appearance that of wretchedness.

Benjamin W. McCready, M. D., for the past thirty-two years a visiting physician of Bellvue Hospital, and a consulting physician at the Charity Hospital, was next examined. After listening carefully to the recital of the testimony of the previous witnesses by the Court stenographer, the Doctor gave it as his opinion that the prisoner at the time that she killed the officer was laboring under insane delusions, probably caused by her previous intemperate habits. Persons affected with *delirium tremens*, he said, are almost constantly under apprehensions of violence from some one; generally speaking, they would not assault another person unless they were first assaulted themselves, or believed that a party meant to do them some manner of harm. The prisoner, laboring under the delusion that a woman was pursuing her continually, would naturally seek to flee from the presence of the vision, and if the officer, or any other person, endeavored to restrain her, it is not unreasonable to suppose that she might assault them in order to get away.

Mr. Bedford cross-examined the Doctor at considerable length, but did not succeed in obtaining from him any other reply than (in substance) that all the testimony in the case was consistent with the theory that the prisoner was laboring under *delirium tremens* when she committed the murder.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the jury being allowed to separate under the usual injunction from the Recorder. It is expected that rebutting testimony will be offered by the prosecution, after which counsel will sum up and the case will pass finally to the jury for their decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 21.

By Judge Ingraham.

R. C. Beamish, Receiver, &c., of the Gutta-percha Manufacturing Company *vs.* The Gutta-percha Manufacturing Company; motion for Receiver to file security for costs denied without costs. McIntyre *vs.* Johnston; motion denied, provided plaintiff deliver up notes to defendant. John Graham *vs.* Lewis H. Meyer et al.; motion denied, $10 costs to defendant to abide event. Stacy Courtis *vs.* Dennis De Courcy; motion granted on payment of $10 costs. Stephen Brush *vs.* William Lee et al.; motion for stay granted until after January Term of Court of Appeals or decision of motion, &c.

By Judge James.

Augustus W. Greenleaf *vs.* Albert Speyers, &c.; motion denied.

By Judge Barnard.

Hanselt *vs.* Thomas et al.; motion to continue injunction denied. Shaw *vs.* Seymour et al.; the amendments are allowed, as they set forth all the testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 21.

By Judge Jones.

The New-York Museum *vs.* Joseph Tamaro; motion granted without costs. Alex. Hartough et al. *vs.* Yates Furgerson; motion granted. Isabella E. Clarence et al. *vs.* Leopold Tillman; proceedings dismissed by default. David Silberstein *vs.* Isaac Silver; motion denied. Sigismond Lindler, Receiver, *vs.* Wm. Nichols; motion granted. James H. Hogan *vs.* Michael Cregan; motion for new trial denied with $10 costs. In the matter of the petition of Patrick Dillon for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ allowed and prisoner remanded till Dec. 23. Edward Hyatt et al. *vs.* S. B. Chamberlain et al.; motion granted without costs. Thos. Brady *vs.* Edmund Waring; motion granted. Levi Williams *vs.* Wm. H. Allen; motion granted without costs, with leave to renew on further affidavits. Mary Ann O'Donnell *vs.* John O'Donnell; $2 per week alimony and $50 counsel fee allowed plaintiff; alimony to commence from service of summons and complaint. De Pol et al. *vs.* Sohlke et al.; motion to dissolve injunction denied, with leave to renew on motion. Thos. O. Shaw *vs.* Alfred De Witt et al.; motion granted. Jacob J. Sherman et al *vs.* Thos. M. Brantley; motion granted. Chas. Starr *vs.* Joseph Potter; motion staying proceedings on the part of the plaintiff granted until security for costs be filed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 21.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Alviset *vs.* Stewart; costs adjusted. Reiley *vs.* Holloway; motion denied, without costs. Krupp *vs.* Krupp; proof of former marriage not sufficient. Nordonneer *vs.* Van Belle; motion granted, judgment and proceeding thereunder to stand as security. Costs of this motion $10 to plaintiff, to abide event.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Vreder, Surrogate.

WILL PROVED.

During the past week the will of Abigail W. Story, of the City of Brooklyn, has been proved.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named persons: Anna M. Manning, to Rowland Hazard, City of Providence, R. I.; Izaac J. Snediker, New-Lots, to Julia A Snediker; Wm. Prentiss, to Angelina G. Prentiss, Brooklyn; Moses Thompson, Boston, to Aaron Woodman; Abby S. Smith, to Albert W. Smith; Catherine Richmond, to John Richmond; Rufus R. Gardiner, to Susan Gardiner; Sarah Skeeley, to Peter T. Skeeley; Antoine De Sylva, to Eliza De Sylva; Wm. C. Whitehouse, to Sarah Anne Whitehouse and John O. Whitehouse.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted of the estates and persons of John A. Murray, Catherine Murray and James Murray, to Patrick A. Reed, Brooklyn.

The Boone Case—Conclusion of the Examination.

Yesterday afternoon the examination in the case of ANNA BOONE, who is charged with having administered laudanum to her four children, and the particulars of which are familiar to our readers, was resumed at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Drs. JOHN H. DORR and D. S. PERRY, the physicians called to the house upon the discovery of the five persons in a state of stupor, testified that they then found no trace of poison upon Mrs. BOONE or any of the children. Dr. H. B. STODDART, of Bellevue Hospital, testified to the same effect as to the condition of these persons upon their arrival at Bellevue Hospital.

The testimony being then closed, the counsel for the prisoner claimed her discharge upon the ground that there was no evidence whatever of the crime charged, except her admission to officers RAE and GILLEN on the night of the occurrence that she had given laudanum to herself and children, which, if it was claimed, could not be taken as evidence in any case, and much less in this instance, when, at the moment of the admission alleged to have been made by her, she was in a half conscious state, and still suffering from the effects of the gases from the stove. The Justice took the papers, and reserved his decision.

The Petersen Abandonment Case—Dismissal of the Complaint.

Our readers will remember that some time ago the TIMES gave the details of a case of abandonment before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, wherein CATHARINE PETERSEN was complainant, and CHRISTOPHER PETERSEN defendant. The action being under the abandonment act, the woman claiming that PETERSEN had married her in Canada in 1857, and that soon afterwards abandoning her that she never saw him again until she accidently met him in this City about the time the action commenced. The defence was that the case was one of mistaken identity, the defendant offering evidence showing that he was not in Canada at the date of the alleged marriage, and giving his full history from that time until the present. The evidence on both sides is very voluminous and the case has been frequently called for examination. Yesterday the matter was finally disposed of by Justice MANSFIELD dismissing the complaint.

FINANCIAL.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1882) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JAN. 1, 1868, Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax, At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 20, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $36 50 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $5 90 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH. INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH. MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at noon.

MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hyko Silver Mining Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees, will be held at the office of the Columbia Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pah-Ranagat Valley Silver Mining Company for the election of seven trustees will be held at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock.

A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

"HYKO SILVER MINING COMPANY."—5,000 full-paid shares of the capital stock of this company for sale by NEWTON, RUSSELL & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1867.

The Trustees of the UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK have this day declared a dividend of Six and one-half (6½) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 23d inst., at the office of A. CURTISS, No. 15 New-st.

The transfer will be closed from Dec. 20 to Dec. 23.

For the Trustees.

A. CURTISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.

GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox.

JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Butler Coal Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent., payable, clear of taxes, on and after Dec. 24, 1867, to stockholders of that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 19, 1867.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December instant, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed the 26th day of December to reopen the 3d of January.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be designated as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M. Jan. 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery and other equipments, as follows:

5½ miles railroad track.
4 claw bars, used.
2 pinch bars, used.
6 stuffing boxes, used.
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good.
9,560 pounds railroad iron, good.
1 locomotive, unserviceable.
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable.
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable.
14 coupling links, good.
586 pounds car springs, good.
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good.
500 cases ties, good.
2 shackle bars, used.
20 square brasses, good.
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable.
2 crows-feet, worn.
4 railroad frogs and 3 switch stands, worn.
4 spike mauls, worn.
2 jack screws and levers, worn.
2 turn-tables, worn.
1 fire tongs, worn.
2 screw wrenches, worn.
1 hand car, worn.
2 push-car wheels, worn.
1 stove, worn.
1 push car, worn.
4 hand-car wheels, worn.

This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

Of the ten miles 3 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

A. J. McGONIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office.

SHIPPING.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER. COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9. For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the fine side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, for St. Thomas and the Brazil ports, on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st. For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. CHANGE OF STEAMER AND SAILING DAY. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP GEORGIA, Will sail as above from Pier No. 39 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua. Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line. For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows: VIA PANAMA. JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA. JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA. FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA. VIA NICARAGUA. JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR. FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. WM. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-President. No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION. Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT. Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19. From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. Rates of freight greatly reduced. MURRAY'S LINE OF STEAMERS EVERY TUESDAY. CLEOPATRA, PHILLIPS, Commander. Sails TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, giving through passage tickets in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers to all points South and Southwest. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21. Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 28, At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections. For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st. Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads. For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st. Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY. E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26. MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2. from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 28. GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4. For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.

Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York. F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order, NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed; female physician.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, VIA BRISTOL, R. I., FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains. These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK. The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR. The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN ROMER.—By order of the Greenwich and Rye Steamboat Co., the steamboat JOHN ROMER, well known as the fastest boat of her class in these waters, will be sold, without reserve, by Burdett, Jones & Co., on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock. For full particulars apply at ABENDROTH BROS., No. 109 Beekman-st., or C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER Will sell by auction on the EVENING of MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, A SUPERB COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL PAINTING, embracing the works of our favorite artist, A. F. TAIT, consisting of his well-known subjects, viz.: SPORTING AND FARM-YARD SCENES, QUAIL, DUCKS, WOODCOCK, CHICKENS, &c., &c. They are now on exhibition, free, with catalogues as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. ON MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.: ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of a large invoice, embracing single and cluster diamond rings; ladies' diamond brooches, with earrings to match, set in 18-carat fine gold; elegant diamond necklaces; coral armlets; ladies' and gents' open-face and gold hunting-case watches, with fine movements, by some of the most celebrated makers; gold pencil cases; fine gold guard and vest chains; misses' and children's ear and finger rings; elegant diamond crosses; silver-handle fruit knives; odeur bottles, gold thimbles, &c. The goods may be examined the morning of sale, with catalogues, and every article warranted as represented. ALSO, at 12 o'clock. Several very fine camel hair shawls.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!—EXTENSIVE publishers' sale of standard and juvenile books at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, by MINER & SOMMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY in this City, in close proximity to the City railroads, in exchange for dry goods, pianos, groceries, carriages, or any other kind of personal property. Apply to C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, basement.

TO WEST-SIDE PROPERTY OWNERS.—A complete map of the new avenues and parks for the laying out of the City above 59th-st., as recently adopted by the Park Commissioners, is on exhibition at the office of JOHN McCLANE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MODEL FARMS NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Valuable improved farms, some as low as $100 per acre, and many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York City. Houses and lots in Rahway, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, for sale, and a small number to let. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—I HAVE IN WESTERN New-York an excellent farm of 527 acres, well watered and timbered, with good buildings thereon, which I will sell or exchange for a stock of goods. Apply at No. 40 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire. Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful, new 4-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th-sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office or the hall during the day or evening.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR UNION-square to rent to a private family. Apply to W. H. LEROY, No. 54 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.

A small family having more rooms than needed, will let one or two nicely-furnished on second floor to gentlemen only, without board; house convenient to cars, on west side of town. Address B., Box 170 Times Office.

NO. 140 (NEW NO. 240) EAST 13TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. House and neighborhood first class.

ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, can be obtained by applying at No. 385 5th-av., second floor, just vacated by a Southern family.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., old No. 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 313 EAST 33D-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND board, with gas and fire, with use of bath-room, in a small American family; price $22 for two gentlemen.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board.

BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY.—Second floor preferred. Parties desiring board or boarders apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR A family of three adults, up town, until May or longer, by a responsible party. Address, with location and price, S., Box No. 2,485 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with a capital of from $50,000 to $60,000, in a flourishing manufacturing, importing and jobbing hardware firm, to take the place of a member who wishes to retire on account of ill-health; if active, a knowledge of the business is required, or to be competent to take charge of the financial department of the business. Address HARDWARE, Post-office Box No. 6,700, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A WELL-ESTABLISHED bakery and confectionery, in a first-class location, and having a good run of business. Sold on account of the death of the late proprietor. Apply at No. 188 Atlantic-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DRY GOODS

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS, FOR GENTLEMEN. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES. WARD, NO. 387 BROADWAY, AND NO. 862 BROADWAY, CORNER OF UNION-SQUARE.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. RICHARD GREEN, NO. 779 BROADWAY, Between 9th and 10th sts., And No. 375 Canal-st.

WINTER HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS FOR Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

CURVOISIER'S Celebrated French Kid Gloves.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ELEGANT, USEFUL AND CHEAP.

LACE CURTAINS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS, AND NAPKINS, PUT UP IN SETS IN FANCY BOXES EXPRESSLY FOR PRESENTS.

Until Jan. 1 we offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK of the above goods "AT COST."

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS." We are prepared to supply MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c., &c., at short notice and at most reasonable prices. SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES AND TABLE LINEN Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARCTIC OVERSHOES FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

POCKET RUBBERS.

This convenient style of overshoes at $1 per pair. WHITE LINEN GAITERS AT $4 PER PAIR. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS WE SHALL OFFER A LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF DELAINE AND MOHAIR DRESS GOODS AT $2, $3, $4 and $4 50 PER DRESS; BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CALICOES AT 12½c. PER YARD; HEAVY BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $2 50; ALSO, SOME REAL BARGAINS IN ASTRAKHAN AND ALASKA MUFFS and CAPES; POCKET HANKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, Opposite Tiffany & Co.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, a splendid line of BLACK DRESS GOODS, in most desirable fabrics, from $3 75 to $8 per dress. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS. Several new styles. Also, a fine assortment of SACKS, SHAWLS and BONNETS, at prices to suit the times. Call and see them. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S, THIS WEEK. Tremendous Bargains in Dress Goods for the Holidays. Plaids, worth 50c., marked down to 25c. Best Delaines, 18c. Empress Cloths, worth $1 50, for 75c. Merinoes, worth $1 50, marked down to 75c. Balmoral Skirts, $1. Alpacas, worth 75c., marked down to 44c. These goods will be sold at these prices for this week only. Great bargains in Dress Goods from auction. These goods will be sold at half their value. The firm reads FOSTER & WELSH, No. 227 8th-av., up near 22d-st., N. Y. C., No. 113 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Real India Camels' Hair Shawls and Scarfs. Elegant Point Lace Dresses, Shawls, Sets, Volants, MOUCHOIRS, PELLERINES, TROSSEAUS, &c. &c. VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c., from $35 upward. BLACK AND COLORED CLOAKS, fine and heavy, from $5 upward. RUSSIA SABLE, MINK and ERMINE MUFFS, COLLARS and TIPPETS, of the finest quality. Also Fancy Berlin Boxes, Embroidered Slippers, Chair-seats, &c. Alexandre's celebrated Kid Gloves in new designs and colors. All at greatly reduced prices. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO., On MONDAY, Dec. 23, will largely replenish all their popular stocks of Dress Goods, from 25c. per yard upward. SILKS at $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard. And have greatly reduced the price of all their fancy SILKS—$1 50 per yard to $4 per yard. Black TAFFETAS from $1 per yard upward. VELOUR EMPERATRICE, colored FAILLE and MOIRE ANTIQUES at extremely low prices. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CLOSING OUT SALE. BOYS' OVERCOATS, CLOTH SUITS, ASTRACHAN SACQUES, CHILDREN'S POPLIN AND CLOTH DRESSES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED BLANKETS AND ROBES, LADIES' MOURNING DRESSES, &c., for sale at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, prior to stock-taking. A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 23, ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN SILKS, THULLES ARGE TINE, CHENE VELVETS, BLUE SILK, PLUSH, EXTRA RICH BROCHE, SATINS AND POULT DE SOIES, PLAID POPLINS, &c., &c., SUITABLE FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES, just received per LATEST STEAMER. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED AT VERY LOW PRICES. RICHARD GREEN, NO. 779 BROADWAY, Between 9th and 10th sts.

MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR OFFER AT RETAIL SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES, AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

LADIES' HEAVY COTTON HOSE, FROM 25 CTS. PER PAIR.

MEN'S MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EXTRA QUALITY, FROM 75 CTS. EACH.

ALSO, CHEAP DRESS GOODS, INTENDED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, PUT UP IN FULL DRESS LENGTHS AND ARRANGED ON TABLES FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, AND TO FACILITATE SALES, AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

STORES: Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

NEW PARIS SILKS, RICH LACES, ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CLOAKS AND SACQUES, AND A FULL LINE OF REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

ALSO, PAISLEY, BROCHE AND FANCY WOOL SHAWLS, MORNING, WALKING AND DRIVING SUITS, AND LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. M. P. BROWN, NO. 2?3 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND scarfs for holiday presents, on reasonable terms. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

AT MME. VIGOUROUX, NO. 120 4TH-AV., one door above 12th-st., near Broadway, stamping, embroidery and lingerie. Specialty for initials, monograms for handkerchiefs, table, curtain and bed cloths embroidered for holiday presents.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SCHAUS'S ART-GALLERY NEW YORK

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT SCHAUS' ART-GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. ORIGINAL PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS, NEW ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS, PORCELAIN PICTURES. ROGERS' CELEBRATED GROUPS. SWISS CARVED GOODS, COLOR-BOXES, &c., &c.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of every description. GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME. GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES. AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY; AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

TWO FORTY-ONE — RUE DE HUDSON.

WESTWARD HO!! SPECIALTIES IN HOLIDAY GIFTS at less than Broadway prices. POCKET BOOKS, WRITING CASES, DESKS, GIFT BOOKS. N. B.—A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINES, in half Morocco, neat and cheap. Subscriptions received for all the magazines. Binding executed in every style. R. W. TURNER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 241 Hudson-st., Opposite Broome.

RICH FANCY BOXES FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, JEWELRY, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, &c., &c., Manufactured by the BANGS WILLIAMS NEWS CO. These goods were much admired and received a FIRST-CLASS MEDAL at the last exhibition of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE. The attention of dealers is solicited to this elegant line of HOLIDAY GOODS. Also, PUBLISHERS' AGENTS for L. PRANG & CO.'S ART PUBLICATIONS. DEALERS SUPPLIED. BANGS WILLIAMS NEWS CO., No. 75 John-st., New-York, and Providence, R. I.

DIARIES FOR 1868. From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles, Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS. The greatest variety in the City. Portfolios, Writing Desks, Work and Glove Boxes, Albums and Games in endless variety, at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

GIFTS FOR CATHOLIC FRIENDS. Catholic Bibles, Prayer Books and Religious Works in all styles of rich and fancy bindings. The finest variety of Catholic Prayer Books in gorgeous velvet, ivory and morocco, at the lowest prices; rosaries, statues, medallions, and a large variety of fancy articles on hand. JAMES B. KIRKER, Late Edward Dunigan & Bro., 599 Broadway, up stairs.

HOLIDAY GOODS. A great variety at low prices at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B. French perfumery, soaps, extracts, &c.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY—The very latest novelties; work boxes, desks, ladies' companions, china ornaments, just imported or bought at auction for half cost. For sale at very lowest prices by SAMUEL D. WILSON, At his Central Bazaar, 75 Bowery. Also at branch stores 311 Bowery, 617 Eighth-av., 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, 77 Newark-av., Jersey City.

THE RICHEST AND HANDSOMEST Siberian sable cloak and muff in the City (a present that would last the recipient a lifetime) is to be seen at G. TERRY'S Fur-store, No. 19 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GERMAN DRAMA. Director........MAX MARETZEK. MISS JANAUSCHEK'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FOR THE WEST. The Director has the pleasure to announce that the celebrated tragedienne, Miss Janauschek, will appear in this City in four of her most famous characters during next week. ON MONDAY, DEC. 23, will be performed Mosenthal's celebrated drama of DEBORAH. Miss JANAUSCHEK in her celebrated role of DEBORAH. ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, MARIE ANNE, and KOMM HER, by Elsholz. Tickets and seats can be secured this morning at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; and the box office Academy of Music.

FRENCH THEATRE. H. L. BATEMAN........Lessee and Director. FAREWELL OF THE GRAND DUCHESS. MLLE. TOSTEE, AS THE GRAND DUCHESS. LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA. POSITIVELY LAST FIVE NIGHTS.

MONDAY, DEC. 23,	
CHRISTMAS EVE, DEC. 24,	THE DUCHESS.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25,	THE DUCHESS.
THURSDAY, DEC. 26,	THE DUCHESS.
FRIDAY, DEC. 27,	THE DUCHESS.
SATURDAY,	THE DUCHESS.

GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE, AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY, the opera company proceeding to Boston in the evening. Due notice will be given of their return for the production of LA BELLE HELENE, &c.

FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY. The Theatre has been leased by Mr. Bateman to Mr. Grau for a limited number of nights, but the French Dramatic Performances will be given as usual on TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, UNE CORNEILLE QUI ABAT DES NOIX and LA FAMILLE DE DOMINIQUE. MLLE. REILLEZ in both plays and five characters. Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE. Theatre Francais........Lessee and Director, J. GRAU. The sale of choice seats for MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS will commence TO-MORROW, (MONDAY, Dec. 23,) at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at the French Theatre. To avoid exorbitant prices, generally paid to speculators, the public are requested to purchase their seats only at the advertised ticket offices. Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE will take place MONDAY, Dec. 30; THURSDAY, Jan. 2; FRIDAY, Jan. 3; SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4.

STEINWAY HALL. A. DESSANE Has the honor to announce that he will give six grand Classical Concerts, to take place on Jan. 8 and 25, Feb. 8 and 22, March 11 and 25, assisted by the following artists: Mesdames De Lassau and Eliza Lumley; Messrs. J. Pollok, Colliere and Weinlich; Miss A. Topp, Mrs. S. B. Mills, Z. Poznaieski, and a strong quartette, consisting of Messrs. L. Heynau, A. Zeiss, M. Schwarz, and A. Dessane. Season tickets for six concerts, including reserved seats........$6. Tickets for one concert, including reserved seats... 1. Season tickets are for sale by Messrs. Schirmer, W. A. Pond & Co., J. Schuberth, Dachauer & Villanova.

LYRIC HALL—TO-NIGHT. (6th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts.) THEODORE THOMAS........Director. THIS SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, at 8 o'clock, TENTH GRAND CONCERT, MISS JENNY LANDSMAN, Mezzo Soprano, (her first appearance.) Together with MR. THEODORE THOMAS and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, and EMINENT SOLOISTS. Admission, 50 cents. The programme will contain, among other interesting compositions, overtures "Les Deux Journees" and "Mission," Evening Song, by Schumann, Introduction and Chorus, "William Tell," Rossini, &c., &c.

THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 63 Madison-av., Will be given at Irving Hall, Jan. 11, 1868.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—Further readings at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26; FRIDAY, Dec. 27; MONDAY, Dec. 30, and TUESDAY, Dec. 31. The names and addresses of persons desiring to purchase tickets of admission for these readings can be registered at Steinway Hall THIS DAY, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats at the announced price of $2 each will be reserved for such purchasers, strictly in the order of their application, personally or by letter. Tickets to be paid for on registration. Ample notice will be given of the time when persons so registered can receive their tickets on application at the Hall.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS. A MATINEE READING OF "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLY-TREE INN," on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock. The previous advertisement as to registration, applies to this reading also.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT. J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year. NOTICE.—The first grand reception of the season will take place MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Tickets may be obtained at the Gymnasium.

TO LET—DODWORTH HALL, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23 to Dec. 30, both days inclusive, for concerts, lectures or other entertainments. Apply at the office of the hall during the day and evening.

FINE ARTS.—THOSE WHO WISH TO KNOW the real value of Oil Paintings will do well to consult R. HARDLEY, No. 217 West 36th-st., Picture Valuer.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE. Midge vs. Pidge, STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 23. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Macoy & Herwig's, No. 114 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co., Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Mealio & Co., No. 615 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway; Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867. DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY. Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES next on Jan. 1, 1868, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal. SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1. Six per cent. allowed, free of tax, on sums from $1 to $5,000. HARRISON HALL, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. I. BUXTON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE OLD SILVER—A FEW PIECES, CITY made, for sale by ALBERT GATES, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT and money loaned on either, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY. *Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.* OPEN FROM SUNRISE TO 10 P. M. Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour CHRISTMAS DAY. EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING THE WEEK, COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M., the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled LITTLE DEW DROP; OR THE FAIRIES' HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE. Previous to the pantomime the pleasing Comedietta entitled the DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. The marvel and wonder of the world, AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!! Hairy all over, with elegant human form. AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT! LIVING GORILLA! TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.

HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR., Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 363 pounds, cost $10,000.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S Immense collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night. Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. Tickets for Christmas can be procured three days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA-HOUSE. EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, a dramatization of CHARLES DICKENS' POPULAR NOVEL, ENTITLED OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; OR, FOUND DROWNED. Produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, NEW PROPERTIES, ORIGINAL MUSIC, &c., and a powerful cast, including the popular artists, MISS MARY MITCHELL AND J. W. ALBAUGH. In connection with the Museum, the WONDERFUL MAMMOTH CAVE. The most unique and wonderful curiosity ever presented to the public, being a representation of AN ACTUAL CAVERN, with stalactite and stalagmite formations, cascades, arches, grottoes, halls and passages. Admission, including balcony seats, 50 cents; parquet and dress circle, including admission, 75 cents; orchestra and dress circle chairs, including admission, $1. Box office open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Doors open at 7 P. M.; curtain rises at 7½. GRAND MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY. Admission to the Mammoth Cave during the day, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT........Director. ON CHRISTMAS WEEK, MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½, MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½, MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½, at which, as well as every night, will be presented the GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, produced after months of preparation with NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS, AND TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS of the most comical description, entitled THE MISER OF BAGDAD, THE MISER OF BAGDAD, THE MISER OF BAGDAD. Previous to the Pantomime a brilliant array of EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, BY THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE. Admission 50 cents; children under 10, 25 cents; to Reserved Seats 75 cents. Begins at 2½ and 8. See advertisement Monday's *Times*.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. CHRISTMAS NIGHT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1867, THIRD GRAND ORATORIO. Handel's great work, THE MESSIAH, AT STEINWAY HALL. L. F. HARRISON........Director, with the following powerful cast:

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA	Soprano
Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS	Contralto
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON	Tenor
Mr. J. R. THOMAS	Baritone
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY	Organist
Mr. F. L. RITTER	Conductor
Mr. G. W. COLBY	Pianist

THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA. GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. Tickets One Dollar. Reserved seats fifty cents extra.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL. THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND OF THE NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868. Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers. JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st. JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st. ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st. Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS. Choice seats can be had at the Theatre ticket-office, reading-room Fifth-av. Hotel. Also tickets for all theatres.

CHAS. DICKENS' READINGS.—SEAT IN row A for sale. Apply at Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., second floor, or No. 5 Greenwich-av.

WM. WEISE'S NEW-YORK GERMANIA ORCHESTRA is fully prepared to furnish the very best, latest and most fashionable music for private parties, soirees, sociables, weddings, &c., at the shortest notice. Arrangements have also been made with the very best of pianists to play alone. Orders received only at No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For sewers in Forty-sixth and Fifty-first streets from their present terminations to the Hudson River.
2. For flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For paving with stone blocks West Eleventh-street from Seventh-avenue to West-street.
6. For paving Broad-street, from Wall to South-street with Nicolson pavement.
7. For paving Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Forty-sixth-street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; also both sides of Fifty-first-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; also both sides of Twelfth-avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
2. Both sides of Thirtieth-street from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
3. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues.
4. The north side of Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. Both sides of West Eleventh-street from Greenwich-avenue to West-street to the extent of half the block from West Eleventh-street.
6. Both sides of Broad-street from Wall to South streets; also the southerly side of Wall-street and both sides of Exchange-place and Beaver-street from New-street to a point distant half the block easterly from Broad-street; also both sides of Marketfield, South William, Stone and Bridge streets to a point distant half the block either way from Broad-street; also both sides of Pearl, Water, Front and South streets from Moore-street to Coenties-slip.
7. Both sides of Mercer-street from Canal to Eighth-street and half the block either way on intersecting street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice. JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors. OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 18, 1867.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—FINE WASHING BY A COMPETENT, first-class laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; does fluting and every kind of finery. Call at 329 West 26th-st., Mrs. CAIN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take in families' washing; understands fluting and fine washing. Call at No. 15 7th-st., top floor.

MALES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I AM A young man, twenty-three years old and seeking employment, and willing to do anything that I can get; can furnish the best of references as to character, &c.; will do all I can for the interests of my employer. Address H. W., No. 254 West 41st-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT IS offered to book-keepers and cashiers of manufacturing and other establishments employing a number of men, to increase their incomes without interfering with their regular duties. Address, with references, stating real name and where employed, M. P., Box No. 98 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY and town in the United States, to sell an article that everybody will buy at sight; it is both useful and ornamental. Agents can make from $5 to $20 per day. Only $4 50 capital required. Inclose ten cents and red stamp for sample and circular, and address RICH & Co., Box No. 168 Bangor, Me.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TAKE THE entire charge of two girls 9 and 10 years of age; she must be able to teach French, German and music. Address Box No. 4,076, with real name and address.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager........MR. LESTER WALLACK. SERIES OF STANDARD COMEDIES. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1867, first time this season, Colley Cibber's fine old Comedy, entitled the DOUBLE GALLANT, which will be produced with correct costumes, beautiful scenery, elegant appointments, incidental music, dances and tableaux. FOLLOWING SPLENDID CAST: PERIOD 1707.

Atall	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
Sir Solomon Sadlife	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Careless	Mr. J. B. POLK
Old Mr. Wilford	Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND
Clerimont	Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Captain Strutt	Mr. G. F. BROWNE
Saunter	Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
Sir Harry Atall	Mr. W. H. POPE
Sir Squabble Splithair	Mr. J. LEONARD
Finder	Mr. E. MILTON
Supple	Mr. T. WARD
Dr. Bolus....Mr. WHITE | Apothecary	Mr. CASHIN
Lady Dainty	Miss FANNY MORANT
Clarinda	Miss KATE RANOE
Lady Sadlife	Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS
Sylvia	Miss MARY BARRETT
Wishwell	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Situp	Miss E. MONELL
Maid....Miss TIMONY | Messenger	Miss SCOTT

The play concluding with a MINUET AND COUNTRY DANCE By all the characters.—Arranged by Mr. GROSSL. TUESDAY—THE RIVALS. WEDNESDAY, CHRISTMAS NIGHT—DOUBLE GALLANT. In rehearsal and will be speedily produced, the play of OLIVER TWIST, dramatized from Mr. Charles Dickens' beautiful home story of that name. Box book open six days in advance. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. TWELFTH WEEK.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

With its wondrous Railroad Sensation; the great Pier and River Scene by Starlight; the Tombs Trials and all the thrilling and amusing incidents of Life and Love in this great City. CHRISTMAS DAY at 2, CHRISTMAS DAY at 2, CHRISTMAS DAY at 2, HOLIDAY MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES	LESSEE.
G. L. FOX	STAGE MANAGER.
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MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS. Ninth week of the Great Shakesperean Spectacle, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM." With its rare wealth of EXQUISITE PAINTING, SHAKESPEARE'S POETRY, MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC, SHAKESPEARE HUMOR, TRANSFORMATIONS, DELIGHTFUL SINGING and RICH COMIC ACTING. THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON. G. L. Fox....as....Bottom | Miss Rosa Cook, as..Oberon.

MATINEE, 1½ EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON. HOLIDAY MATINEE, CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR. ALLEMANIA HALL, No. 18 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Open daily from 12 M. to 11 P. M. Season tickets, $1. Single admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE ESTEY ORGANS, With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo. Unequaled by anything in the market. EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS during the last twenty years. G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

THREE HUNDRED IRISH AIRS, Arranged for the Piano-Forte. ONE LARGE FOLIO VOLUME, 158 pages music. Full gilt, sides and edge. Price $7 50. P. M. HAVERTY, Publisher, No. 1 Barclay-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—All the pianos in wareroom No. 701 Broadway, second floor, will be offered at retail until Jan. 1, at a reduction of 25 per cent. These pianos are all new and equal to any pianos made. Every instrument is fully warranted.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS FOR the Holidays. Prices much reduced. $600 pianos for $500, and $400 pianos for $300; good second-hand pianos at $150; choral organs, best made. Pianos and organs to rent and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS New Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, carved legs, overstrung bass, beautiful tone, by best makers, will be sacrificed at less than half value, for $275, this week. No. 114 9th-st., near Bowery.

A SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.—American Guitars. C. F. Martin's celebrated guitars for sale by CHAS. BRUNO, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms at A. H. GALE & CO.'S warerooms, No. 207 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

DANCING.

G. H. RIVERS' NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming. Ladies—Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday Evenings. Misses and Masters—Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. A new class for Misses and Masters Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M. MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M. GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York. Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 38th-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL For the careful INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 937 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 Times Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO INSTRUCT IN Trigonometry, &c., a pupil. Direct to O. B., No. 515 Hudson-st., New-York, stating terms and address.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A BOLD CONSPIRACY.

Long-Conceived Project to Steal $300,000 from the Merchants' Union Express Company—The Plans of an Unfaithful Agent—His Ultimate Failure and Arrest.

By the arrest of Mr. JAMES C. ENGLEY, at Providence, R. I., last Friday night, one of the most deliberate conspiracies to rob a business corporation which the annals of modern crime reveal has been brought to light. ENGLEY was a nominal agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and as such, conspired with C. A. DEAN, alias S. P. DREW, of Boston, to rob the Company of the sum of $300,000. The story which we are about to relate will show how well the robbery was planned, how long ago it was conceived, and how wretched a failure it proved to be.

More than a year ago JAMES C. ENGLEY was owner of the Neptune Express Company at Providence—at least he represented it as its head. About the time that the Merchants' Union Express Company was organized and started, a proposition was made by the latter to buy up the former, which was accepted, and the Neptune became absorbed in the Merchants' Union Express Company. In the arrangements for the transfer of the business of the old Company to the new one, ENGLEY insisted upon the stipulation that he should be the Providence agent of the Merchants' Union. This was objected to, but finally it was agreed that he should have a position as nominal agent. Among the articles transferred was the safe, but before the transfer was consummated, ENGLEY, having conceived his plan for robbing the new Company, had duplicate keys made, which fitted most admirably, enabling him to open and to shut the safe as easily as with the regular or original keys. These duplicates he reserved for his own use, when the proper time should come.

THE PLANS OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

ENGLEY moved in the best social circles of Providence, notwithstanding that attacks were made upon his character on account of operations during the war. It appears that he had been charged with defrauding a regiment of colored volunteers of their bounties, and an examination of the case by the Rhode Island Legislature, resulted in his favor, a circumstance said to be owing to the complicity of some high official with ENGLEY in the alleged transactions. Having acquired a large amount of money, he purchased a very large share of the stock of the Neptune Express Company, and continued, apparently, to enjoy the confidence of the best men in Providence, occasionally passing his note with them for considerable amounts, but never meeting his engagements except with brilliant promises for the future. At length the tension of his position became so powerful over him that it became necessary for him to do something to enable him to sustain himself. It was at this juncture that he determined upon revealing his plan to some friend on whose coöperation he could rely with unfaltering confidence. He visited Boston, and there conferred with Mr. C. A. DEAN. Mr. DEAN liked the plan very much, thought ENGLEY was a perfect genius, and landed him to the sky. The plan as first related to DEAN was at his request altered, and we give the one ultimately decided upon. ENGLEY said he had keys with which he could open the safe in the office of the Merchants' Union Express Company, at Providence, at pleasure; that when the Neptune was sold out to the Merchants', he conceived the plan of raising a little fortune, for which purpose he insisted upon being agent for the new Company; that he had carried his point; that he was not held responsible for the contents of the safe; that, therefore, any depredation he might commit by taking funds from it would cause others to be suspected; besides he was fully protected by his powerful social relations; that his idea was to have $300,000 sent from New-York to Providence by that company; that the said amount should disappear in Providence, by his hand; that the Company being responsible would, of course, refund the whole amount to the sender; that the amount so refunded should be divided into three equal shares between him (ENGLEY,) DEAN and whatever third party they should take into the conspiracy in order to raise the amount to send; that the amount should be made up at some bank of good standing before being sent, so that there should be the most undoubted evidence of its having been sent; that he, in his capacity as agent at Providence, would receive it and receipt for it; that he should subsequently make affidavit, if necessary, that he had so received it and receipted for it; that at night, while an evening party was in full blast at his house, he should slip out for a few moments unobserved by the guests, and return again, so that every guest, might, if called upon, prove an alibi in his favor; that in the interval of his absence from the party at his house, he should enter the office of the Express Company, abstract from the safe the $300,000 package and retire unnoticed and unsuspected by any one. Such was the plan, its only other details being as to who might be suspected. The tradesman who kept the store through the wooden partition from the Express Company's office, a fruit-seller who had a cellar adjacent to the office, Mr. CHARLES R. DENNIS, the responsible and acting agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and the cashier—these were the parties whose characters would have been thrown into jeopardy, had Mr. ENGLEY succeeded with his plan.

PRELIMINARY STEPS.

It became necessary to find some man who was possessed, or who by some means could be possessed, for a time at least, of the sum of $300,000. This was the foundation for another canvass. Speculators in Boston and New-York, known to both the gentlemen, were named, and the probabilities of their being willing to enter into any such feasible plan as they had plotted were discussed. Mr. C. W. FITCH was finally selected. Accordingly, Mr. DEAN, who, so far as this plan was concerned, was hereafter to be known as Mr. S. P. DREW, of Boston, wrote a letter to Mr. FITCH, in this City, informing him that, having some important propositions of a business character to unfold, he would like to have him, Mr. FITCH, make an appointment for an interview. Mr. FITCH, who was open for any chance to increase his fortune, at once replied, inviting Mr. DREW to come to New-York on a certain day, when the interview might be had. The interview took place accordingly. Mr. FITCH had some trouble to understand what Mr. DREW's plan was at first, as the latter gentleman merely spoke of a plan in general terms, apparently to sound Mr. FITCH for the purpose of testing his reliability. At length an appointment was made for a meeting at Boston. Mr. FITCH went to Boston and met Mr. DREW at a hotel, where he discovered that a Mr. ENGLEY had a room, to which room Mr. DREW retired occasionally during his interview with Mr. FITCH. Mr. FITCH on finding that Mr. ENGLEY's name corresponded on the hotel register with that of an Engley he knew something of, began to suspect that this plan mooted to him by DREW, contemplated something peculiarly precarious, but he was the more curious on that account to discover the whole of the plan, whatever it might be. Meantime, Mr. FITCH resorted to a legal friend for advice in the matter, informing him of ENGLEY's connection with the scheme, which he suspected to be one of robbery of the Express Company from certain supposed operations which had been submitted to him for his consideration. The lawyer counseled him to go on and find out all he could of the plan as if he was acting in good faith, and if he found it looked to the injury of the Merchants' Union Express Company in any way, it would be his immediate duty to communicate that fact to the Company at its headquarters in New-York. This advice Mr. FITCH adhered to. Again he met Mr. DREW, and at length heard the whole plan, and appeared to fall into it readily and anxiously. Mr. FITCH returned to New-York ostensibly to prepare himself for doing his part in the execution of the plan. He at once communicated the facts to Mr. J. D. ANDREWS, the agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company in this City. Mr. ANDREWS put PINKERTON's National Police Agency in possession of the information, and able detectives were immediately set to work, completely covering all the movements of Mr. ENGLEY at Providence and Mr. DREW at Boston. Mr. ENGLEY had more than once boasted that he had "thought his plan over and over again, and that it was perfect; in fact, it had not a flaw in it, and must succeed."

DIFFICULTIES THAT WERE OVERCOME.

Mr. FITCH, who, of course, wanted to have things go on smoothly, suggested that it would be difficult to explain what was wanted with so large a sum as $300,000 in so small a place as Providence. There was no difficulty about this in Mr. ENGLEY's estimation, for, said he, "I thought all that over, and concluded upon explaining that our people want a large hotel, capable of accommodating a great number of guests, so as to help to build up the town, and I can find plenty of persons who will go into the thing with heart and soul." The proposition was set on foot at once, and as Mr. ENGLEY had said, the hotel idea was successful, for many good men went into it, and great expectations began to be indulged as to the prospects of the growth of Providence. So the mind of the people was amply prepared for the arrival of not only $300,000, but of a $1,000,000, if need be, in that pleasant town.

About two months ago Mr. ENGLEY placed his pocket-book on Mr. DENNIS' desk for a moment, and forgot where he had laid it. As it was put down on the desk and ENGLEY was turning away from it, a piece of paper slipped down the desk away from the pocket-book. Mr. DENNIS not having the best opinion of ENGLEY, and observing that this paper contained what appeared to be keys, opened it, discovered two keys which upon being applied to the safe of the Company were found to be in excellent working order, but they lacked the regular marks made by the maker. Mr. DENNIS feeling that he was the responsible man for anything which might disappear from the interior of the safe, with commendable presence of mind, took a file and reduced such portions of both keys as he was sure would destroy them for operating on the combination of the locks. After doing this he placed the keys back in the piece of paper again, and laid it on the desk beside the pocket-book. In a short time ENGLEY came back again, picked up his pocket-book and piece of paper, not suspecting for a moment that anything had occurred, and put them in his pocket. Mr. DENNIS lost no time in acquainting Mr. H. W. DWIGHT, Superintendent of the Division, and Mr. ANDREWS, the Agent, at New-York, with his discovery.

DIFFICULTIES THAT WERE NOT OVERCOME.

Everything being ready, the $300,000 package was made up in this City last week by the Merchants' Union Express Company. It was marked $300,000, but contained only $3,594 so arranged with $500 bills at top and bottom as to deceive a nervous, hasty and adventurous observer. The package should have arrived at Providence on Thursday evening, but a heavy snow-storm took place and delayed all the trains, so that the package, with other goods, did not reach Providence until Friday evening. So the social party of Thursday evening, which was to be turned to account for an alibi for ENGLEY, if necessary, was unavailable. But the representatives of the National Police Agency were in Providence preparing the network by which ENGLEY was to be entrapped. A sufficient number of respectable citizens who knew ENGLEY well were called into the service as observers of ENGLEY's movements outside and inside the office of the Express Company as soon as the package should arrive. Several citizens were posted on the other side of the wooden partition which separates the express office from the store next door, and looking through small holes had a most excellent view of whatever movements ENGLEY might make at the safe or in any other part of the office. Officers were stationed outside preparatory to the work of arresting ENGLEY with the evidence of his crime on his person. The package had arrived in the evening about 8 o'clock. Mr. DENNIS suggested, in ENGLEY's hearing, that as a package so valuable was in their safe it might be best to place a watch on it till morning. ENGLEY laughed at this, saying that the safe was a solid institution which had defied and must ever defy the attempts of burglars to enter it, and it was unnecessary to have a watch placed there that night. Mr. DENNIS submitted to ENGLEY's overture, at least appeared to do so, trustfully. ENGLEY was observed to be very unsettled and nervous all day Friday, and as evening came on he became more excitable and walked to and fro, without having any apparent purpose in his movements.

SPRINGING THE TRAP.

At 9 o'clock the express office was closed for the night. Everybody was at his post watching. About 10 o'clock a phantom-like object was observed coming down the street toward the express office. It was ENGLEY dressed in a black suit with a light overcoat. It was a bitterly cold night. He stopped and looked up at the windows of the express office. There was the usual light burning, and the window-blinds were sufficiently low to enable persons from the outside to obtain a view of the inside. ENGLEY walked past, turned a corner, came back, crossed over in the snow, went up an alley, after being out of sight for a while, suddenly appeared again at an unexpected point, turned another corner, dodged a policeman who was patroling his post, at length returned to the express office, and entering, raised the blinds on the windows from the bottom, so as to obviate any chance of observation from the street. He at once repaired to the safe and applied his key. The lock refused to respond. Again he tried his key, but again it failed to operate. He looked at it, was fidgety, tried the key again, and a third time it refused to do its office. The sudden operation of Mr. DENNIS two months ago was effective. The grand plan of ENGLEY was a failure. He buttoned up his overcoat in a jerky, nervous, irresponsible manner; retired from the express office, and as he walked up the street was tapped on the shoulder and invited to the police station. Thither he went, and on his person were found the keys which had been marked by Mr. DENNIS in the days gone by.

On Saturday, Mr. DREW was arrested in Boston, and taken to Providence. Both prisoners were held for examination on a charge of conspiracy to rob and attempt to commit larceny, and were sent to jail in default of $6,000 bail each. To this time ENGLEY's influential friends refuse to come to his help. Many of those who associated with him now acknowledge that they always suspected him of being dishonest, and feel content that their mistrust was not a mistake.

The Merchants' Union Express Company, have, by their course in this case, given another indication that they are determined to bring to justice, and if possible to punishment, any person either in or out of their employ, who may attempt to assail their interests by fraud or robbery.

BETHEL MISSION.

Laying the Corner Stone of the Bethel Mission Building in Brooklyn Yesterday—Address of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Yesterday afternoon exercises were held in Plymouth Church in commemoration of the laying of the corner stone of the building for the Bethel Mission Sabbath School, now under the care of Mr. BEECHER's Church. Revs. R. S. STORRS, Jr., and Z. EDDY, who had been invited, were unable to be present, and Mr. BEECHER conducted the services alone. After the opening exercises, Mr. BEECHER made a few general remarks on the great advantages of a liberal education.

Then referring to the occupation of the new building, he said that little more than a year ago the school applied that it should be taken under the charge of the Plymouth Church. It had been previously organized and was conducted as a Union School, and owing to the fact of its nearness to the church and to other circumstances, it so resulted that it obtained all its teachers from Plymouth Church. It was therefore natural that they should turn toward it. After a full and free explanation the Church voted to receive the school under its care, with the distinct understanding that it would also be responsible for its material prosperity. This was a year last May, and at the next annual meeting of the Church Society the school was formally taken under its care. In consequence of the uncertain tenure of the present building, a determination was come to, to select lots, as a site for a new building, and accordingly two lots had been selected near the corner of Hicks and Fulton streets. The building is to be constructed immediately. It will be, continued Mr. BEECHER, a model schoolroom, and large enough to contain 1,200 children. It will be a Gospel—a Christian school for the education of the outcast and others, and will be erected in a portion of the City which is equal and in many cases far superior to the places from which many of the children will have come. The surroundings are agreeable, and the building will be raised in such a magnificent style as to make it desirable it should not be said the children of the poor were instructed by a kind of penurious charity. The children of the poor will be as well care for as those of the rich, and if the latter wish to go there they will be as well cared for as if they had stayed at home. In the school is to be preached the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Parents just stand in as much need of instruction as the children, even more so. And with a view to their advancement an apartment of the building is to be lighted, warmed and furnished as a resort of workingmen. There will be a large basement on the ground floor, which will be furnished with books, papers, working materials, &c., where a man can go every night, find it warm, clean and well lighted, and everything requisite for innocent amusement and instruction. This is to be perfectly free to all. Attached to the reading-room will be a small restaurant in which men may procure real tea and coffee, sandwiches and what is necessary for man, served up at a price sufficient only to pay the expenses—so that, after his day's work is over, he can take his meals in comfort and read his paper. It will be called the "Workingmen's Club Room." The Trustees of the Plymouth Church have voted $10,000, and $20,000 has been also raised for the erection of the building, beside $4,000 or $5,000 for the furniture, to which may be added a considerable sum of money, the value of stocks in the enterprise. The expense of the building will be not less than $50,000, and the institution will be out of debt and completed by Spring.

At the close of the exercises in the church, a procession was formed, headed by Mr. BEECHER and Mr. BELL, the Superintendent of the school, and proceeded to the site of the building—Hicks-street, near Fulton. Here a large number of people was gathered, and two magnificent national banners were hung over the street. Mr. BEECHER having delivered a brief address there also, and the stone duly laid, the assemblage separated.

The Steam Towboat Boiler Explosion—Coroner's Investigation.

The investigation as to the cause of the boiler explosion on board of the towboat *Unit*, while lying at the Scranton dock, in Jersey City, on Thursday morning, which resulted in the death of SAMUEL CHAMBERLIN, was commenced before Coroner WARREN at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

John Durning being sworn, testified: I live in West Troy, N. Y., and am an engineer on a steamboat; was employed on board the tugboat *Unit* since March last; G. and E. Peters & Co., owned the tugboat, and Wm. Loveland was the Captain; when the deceased came on board the night before the accident he went down and covered over his fire; in the night the fireman woke me up by stepping on my feet; told him to try the water; heard him try it, and I could tell that it was solid by the sound; this was about *three o'clock*; the next I knew was that I was landed out in the water; deceased had been employed on the boat about two weeks; knew him to be a fireman for two or three years; cannot say whether he was a competent fireman or not; I had a Government license as an engineer which expired about a year since; the boiler was a pretty good one, but her sides were not very strong; saw her tested with ninety pounds cold water pressure, in the presence of the Inspector; the boiler-bolts or rivets blew out once or twice; a boiler-maker repaired her some time ago, but a few days since I replaced a rivet that had been blown out; the Captain knew of this; think that after the deceased raked down the fire, that he went to sleep in the pilot-house; it was the fireman's business to get up steam; never saw deceased drunk; there was a Government safety-valve attached to the boiler.

William Loveland testified: I reside at No. 164 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, and was a steamboat pilot on board the towboat *Unit*; considered the boiler in good order; the boiler was inspected by a Government Inspector, who gave a certificate that it was fit for duty; I consider the fireman a competent man, and never saw him intoxicated.

Joseph Lablue Handy, testified: I reside at Whitestone, L. I., and was steward on board the towboat *Unit*; I came on board the boat the night previous at nine o'clock and saw that the fires were banked; I went to bed and the first thing I knew in the morning I was blown out into the water; I called Chambers, the fireman, in the morning to get up steam; he got up and that was the last I knew of him; I fell asleep again and that was the last I knew of what occurred; I considered the boiler in good condition and always felt myself safe on board; never heard anyone say that the boiler was defective; have heard different parties say that the fireman was a competent man; it is the rule for the fireman to get up steam.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned to Monday, Dec. 30, and in the meantime the boat will be raised and a competent man will be employed to examine the boiler and testify as to the condition of the iron.

Funeral of Admiral Palmer.

Funeral services over the remains of Rear-Admiral JAMES C. PALMER, which were lately brought home from St. Thomas in the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, took place yesterday morning at the residence of the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The procession attending the remains arrived in the following order:

Police attached to the Navy-yard, band, with muffled drums, playing a dead march; escort, composed of two companies of marines, Lieut.-Col. BROOME commanding; hearse, pall-bearers, family mourners, members of Admiral PALMER's staff, and officers of the navy in reverse order.

This was followed by a large number of citizens of Brooklyn, New-York, and New-Jersey, relatives, friends and admirers of the lamented Admiral. Among the numerous officers, naval and military, present to do honor to the dead hero, were Admirals STRINGHAM and BELL, Commodore STEEDMAN, Brig.-Gens. BUTTERFIELD and WALLACE. The solemn services of the Episcopal Church were conducted by Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, of Trinity Church.

IN MEMORIAM.

Following is a brief sketch of the career of the deceased officer:

Rear-Admiral JAMES C. PALMER, who recently died at St. Thomas, W. I., in command of the United States South Atlantic Squadron, entered the navy in 1827, and during his long service has been employed in the East and West India, Home and Mediterranean squadrons. During the last seven years he has been constantly at sea. At the commencement of the war he was in command of the United States steamer *Iroquois*, then attached to the Mediterranean Squadron, and before the expiration of his cruise his ship was recalled and attached to the Atlantic Blockading Fleet, under command of the late Rear-Admiral DUPONT. Here he performed most important duties, and but for the aid and succor given by the authorities and people of Martinique, would have sunk or captured the piratical steamer *Somers*. The energy, zeal and professional skill which he displayed on that occasion, although not crowned with merited success, established his reputation as an officer, and induced the Government to place him in a position which called forth all his abilities as one of the most able and distinguished naval commanders. At the battles of New-Orleans, on the Mississippi, and at Mobile, he was the Flag Captain of Admiral FARRAGUT, and during those trying engagements, where valor, skill and professional attainments were put to the severest tests, he was ever found equal to the emergencies, and was the recipient of the highest praises of the distinguished Admiral. At the time of his death the expiration of his command was nearly at hand; in fact, his successor had been appointed, when, unhappily, after a short illness, he fell a victim to the yellow fever at St. Thomas.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

Owing to the late number of extensive fires, and the intense cold and inclement weather attending the same, several of the members of the Department are suffering from severe indisposition, consequent upon their duties at these fires. During the past week two firemen, members of Engine Company No. 12, died from illness received by exposure at the late fire in James-slip, and there are others in the Department at the point of death from the same causes.

At a meeting of the members of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 12, held at their house on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove by death our much esteemed and respected brother members WM. H. CARLOCK and JOHN R. KEARNS, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in meek submission to the will of the Almighty, we mourn the loss of two who have deservedly won the love and esteem of their brother members, and although we deeply deplore the death of our associates, we are cheered by the thoughts that they have gone to a brighter and better world.

Resolved, That although their forms have left us, their names will be held in the fondest remembrance, "not for a day, but for all time."

Resolved, That to the families of the deceased we tender our heartfelt sympathies, and while condoling with them in their bereavement we earnestly commend them to Him who has promised to care for all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the families of the deceased, and the same be published in the several city journals.

JAMES OATES,
Foreman Metropolitan Engine Co. No. 12.

Accident on the Flushing Railroad—Almost Another Slaughter.

The train which left Hunter's Point, at 7 o'clock last evening, for Flushing, was thrown from the track a short distance from the depot, at a point where the rails of a switch cross diagonally, but fortunately the accident did not result seriously. The Syosset train departs at the same hour, and, as is very often the case, both run side by side. Had such been the position of the trains on this occasion, the locomotive of the Flushing train would have dashed into the cars of that of the Long Island, and that being in rapid motion, a large number of lives would doubtless have been sacrificed before the fact would have come to the knowledge of the engineer. As it happened, however, there was nobody hurt, but the occupants of the overturned train were fearfully excited.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHRISTMAS CHIMES AT TRINITY.—On Christmas Eve the following chimes and carols will be performed on the bells of Trinity Church, by JAMES E. AYLIFFE, commencing at 2:30 o'clock P. M.:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"Carol, Carol, Christians."
3. Christmas Carol—"The Roman Soldier and the Children of Jerusalem."
4. "Lovely Land."
5. Christmas Carol—"The Christmas Tree."
6. Christmas Carol—"Christ was Born on Christmas Day."

On Christmas Day Mr. AYLIFFE will ring the following programme, commencing at 10:30 A. M.:

1. Ringing the changes.
2. Christmas Carol—"The Children in the Temple."
3. Christmas Carol—"Gentle Stars were Sweetly Shining."
4. Christmas Carol—"Silent Night, Holy Night."
5. Christmas Carol—"Christ was Born on Christmas Day."
6. "Watchman, Tell us of the Night."

LICENSE BUREAU.—Last week Marshal TAPPAN issued 328 licenses, as follows: Pawnbrokers, 21; coaches, 46; public carts, 24; dirt carts, 71; venders, 17; drivers, 138; expresses, 5; miscellaneous, 6. The total amount received was $942 75.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The eighth annual sale of paintings, for the benefit of the Artists' Fund Society, was held last evening, at the new galleries of Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The attendance of purchasers was numerous, but the bidding was not spirited, and prices compared unfavorably with those of last year. The following were the principal figures: "The New-Jersey Shore," S. R. Gifford, $500; "Christmas Eve," E. Leutze, $380; "Dover Cliffs," M. F. H. De Haas, $210; "The Bridge of Sighs," D. Huntington, $205; "In the Woods," C. P. Cranch, $200; "Forget Me Not," G. H. Boughton, $200; "Lake Champlain—Camel's Hump in the distance," J. W. Casilear, $180; "Sundown," S. R. Gifford, $175; "River Scene—Autumn," J. W. Casilear, $170; "At the Shrine," F. O. C. Darley, $160; "A Pretty Woman," W. J. Hennessy, $90; "Embarkation of the Burnside Expedition at Roanoke Island to attack Newberne," Vincent Colyer, $75. The total amount realized by the sale was $7,489 50.

SALE OF MODERN PICTURES AND ENGLISH BOOKS.—Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE disposed of a valuable collection of paintings last week, at their salesrooms, No. 845 Broadway. The collection was that of Mr. FRED. W. MASTERS, a well-known amateur. The sale netted $18,000, a highly gratifying result in the face of a depressed time for sales of works of art generally. The best paintings realized from $500 to $1,000 each. This is the first sale held by Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE in their gallery in Broadway since it came back into their hands. To-morrow will be sold a catalogue of valuable English books, comprising many beautiful bound volumes, fit holiday presents. This sale takes place at the rooms No. 37 Nassau-street.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.—Nothing of public interest transpired at the Internal Revenue Office, in Cedar-street, yesterday. The only seizure reported was that of an illicit distillery in the New-Jersey District, name of the owner not given. The officers are still engaged in the investigation of the domestic champagne manufactories, but it will be some days before any definite conclusion is reached. The whisky stills in the City, with two or three exceptions, have long since stopped running, the owners finding the business unprofitable under the present system of collecting the tax.

NEW-YORK STATE WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY.—The fourth annual session of the New-York State Workingmen's Assembly will be held at the City Hall in the City of Albany on Tuesday, Jan. 28, commencing at 10 A. M. The Eight-hour law, the apprenticeship and convict labor questions, and factory discipline, will be among the subjects discussed.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—Commissioners from New-Jersey and New-York, appointed by those States respectively, accompanied by GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., President of the Harbor Commissioners, Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer, and others, made an examination of the upper bay yesterday afternoon for the purpose of agreeing upon and selecting a proper location upon which to construct warehouses for Quarantine purposes. The point which seemed most proper was about equal distance from the Jersey shore, Staten Island, and Long Island, and situated about midway between Bedloe's Island and Staten Island, adjoining the main channel, in a mean depth of water of about six feet, at low tide. The Commissioners will soon arrive at a definite conclusion upon which to base a report to their respective Legislatures.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Carstenon, of Denmark, is at the Brevoort House; Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, is at the Astor House; Gen. Schenck, of Dayton; Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois; Hon. J. C. Dunley, of Ohio; Hon. J. S. Phelps, of Missouri; Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Hon. J. P. Sullivan, of New-Orleans; and Hon. W. Harris, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Strong, of Wisconsin; Hon. B. A. Starr, of New-Jersey; Hon. C. H. Folger, of Geneva; Gen. J. B. McKean, of Saratoga; Hon. J. N. Dewey, of Little Falls; Judge Wainwright, of Vermont; and Hon. R. S. Stevens, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. G. F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. H. D. Mears, of Washington; and Hon. G. D. Jewett, of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.—The annual meeting of the Alumni of Williams College, residing inland near New-York, was held last evening at the house of Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, of this City. A large number were present, and addresses were made by Mr. BENEDICT, Dr. HOPKINS and others, and poems were read by Rev. JOHN A. FRENCH, of Flushing, and W. P. PALMER, of New-York. The following officers were chosen: President, Hon. E. C. BENEDICT; Vice-President, Hon. W. E. DODGE; Secretary, Rev. J. C. FRENCH.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—The installation of Rev. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., (late of Trenton, N. J.,) as pastor of the Broad-street Baptist Church, of Elizabeth, N. J., occurred on Thursday evening, Dec. 19. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of New-York, preached the sermon, and Rev. Dr. WESTON, also of New-York, gave the charge to the pastor. Other clergymen took part in the services, which were of great interest throughout. This Church, organized about a year ago, is building a house of worship which will be an ornament to that city of churches.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. VAN METER, a well-known missionary, returned to Burmah in the ship *John Bunyan*, which sailed from Boston on the 17th inst. Accompanying her were Misses WATSON and DEHOLF, of the American Baptist Missionary Society, and Miss HIGBY, of Illinois, from the Woman's Union Missionary Society. Miss HIGBY intends to aid Mrs. VAN METER in forming Normal Schools among the Karens.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS.—A plenteous dinner is in process of preparation for the children of the Five Points House of Industry and for other hungry ones who may call. Five hundred at least will be provided for. There will also be a gigantic Christmas tree to gladithe hearts of the little ones. Exercises, beginning at 11 o'clock, will continue throughout the day.

NEW EVANGELICAL CHAPEL DEDICATION.—To-day the newly erected Evangelical Chapel in One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Third-avenue, will be solemnly dedicated to Divine service. There will be preaching in the morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in German and in English, and also at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. All are invited to be present.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.—A fair in aid of the Bnai Jeshurun Ladies' Benevolent Society, the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, and the Hebrew Free School Association, is now being held at Allemania Hall in Sixteenth-street. The Fair presents many attractions, and the receipts so far are satisfactory.

AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.—The German branch of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association have resolved to open an establishment at which all needy persons can receive, free of charge, one substantial meal daily. A meeting to further this object will be held on Monday evening at No. 69 Ludlow-street.

CHILD BURNED.—On Friday evening EDWARD LAWLOR, aged three years, was severely burned by his clothes catching fire from a stove. The mother was absent at the time, but met her boy in the hallway, wrapped him in her shawl, extinguished the flames, and thus saved his life.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—PETER MAREN, BACKUS WILBER and JOHN HACKBATT, employed on the new building corner of Ninth-street and Stuyvesant-place, were precipitated to the ground yesterday by the scaffold giving way, and they sustained severe injury.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Yesterday the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions was very light. There were in all but twenty-one cases set down for trial. In many of these complainants did not appear, and the charges which were prosecuted were of an every-day character. The Court sat but little over an hour.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—This Society gives its annual dinner at Delmonico's to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock. The members who have not yet obtained their tickets are requested to apply to Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, No. 3 Park-place.

NEW LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The new German Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel's Church, Eighty seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, will be opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY.—The first reception of the season at WOOD's Gymnastic Academy, No. 4 East Twenty-eighth-street, will be held on Monday evening next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A COMPLICATED DOG CASE—EXTORTION, &C.—PETER BRANDIMORE, a Deputy Sheriff, and WM. PENROSE, a tavern-keeper, both belonging in Ellenville, Ulster County, were yesterday arraigned before Justice DAILEY, charged with the larceny of a setter dog and the extortion of $79 from the wife of its owner, Mr. THOMAS BIER, residing at the corner of Frost-street and Bushwick-avenue, E. D. The prisoners were held to await further examination. The case is somewhat mixed. The complainant, BIER, alleges that he left the dog in the keeping of PENROSE, at his tavern in Ellenville, early in the Fall, and when he called for it he found that PENROSE had sold it to a dog fancier. BIER having found the canine in the latter's possession, took it away from him and reached his home in Williamsburgh with it. A night or two afterward, as BIER alleges, Deputy Sheriff BRANDIMORE, accompanied by PENROSE, called at his residence, and arrested him on a warrant to answer a charge of dog-stealing before the Ulster County authorities. They finally concluded to compromise the matter, however, with Mrs. BIER, who gave them $79 for the release of her husband. Having obtained this amount they left, taking the dog along with them. BIER became exasperated at the loss of his dog and money, and on the following day obtained a warrant from Justice VOORHIES, and caused the arrest of the parties named, as above stated.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE.—An adjourned meeting of the Editors and Reporters of Brooklyn was held last evening at the Reporter's Room, County Court-house. Col. HEMSTREET was in the chair. Several resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing regret at the death of Mr. WEIR, editor Williamsburgh *Times*, as a gentleman who by his varied acquirements, natural abilities, extensive knowledge and cultivated perceptions gained for him the respect of all; while his industry, skill and accomplishments challenged their admiration. A resolution of condolence with his bereaved mother was also passed. After several observations from various speakers, who spoke in the highest terms of deceased, it was agreed that the resolutions passed at the meeting should be engrossed and presented to Mrs. WEIR.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday Justice CORNWELL held for examination JESSE MOTT, ALBERT MOTT, THOMAS DOWD and JOHN RABBIT, arrested by officers of the Forty-eighth Precinct, charged with assaulting ROBERT ROSLING, corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, Friday night, and robbing him of his watch and other personal property.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.—L. C. STONE, barkeeper, corner of Fulton and Schenectady avenues, on being brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday morning, charged with violating the Excise law, followed the course nearly all those similarly charged have lately adopted—gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DR. HOLLAND ON THE WOMAN QUESTION.—Dr. HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb) read his lecture on the above question at the New-England Congregational Church, South Ninth-street, E. D., last evening. The capacious church was nearly filled with ladies and gentlemen. Rev. Dr. BACON introduced the lecturer, who was loudly applauded.

REV. DR. DURYEA.—Rev. Dr. J. T. DURYEA is to be duly installed at the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church as its pastor on next Thursday night. Sermon by Dr. R. R. BOOTH, of New-York; charge to the Pastor, Dr. C. S. ROBINSON; to the people, Dr. T. L. CUYLER. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

POLICE ARRESTS.—Two hundred and eighty-six arrests were made by the Police last week.

NEW-JERSEY.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A married woman named MARGARET HAYES, was tried before Justices POPE and CONKLIN, of Hoboken, yesterday forenoon, on a charge of robbing her employer, HEAGERS, keeper of an oyster saloon, where she worked. The prisoner had taken at various times, tumblers, knives and forks, tin pails, &c., valued at $14. Capt. DONOVAN searched her house and recovered the property. The proof being positive, the accused admitted her guilt; but in consideration of the fact of her near confinement, and at the solicitation of Mr. HEAGERS, she was let off with paying a fine of $5 and costs.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—Yesterday morning EDGAR SMITH, a hand on board the schooner *Nellie Potter*, Capt. SOMERS, which lies at anchor near the Central Railroad Pier of New-Jersey, was found dead in bed in a little room adjoining the galley, and PETER RYERS, another hand occupying a lower berth, was insensible. They had been cautioned to open a small window for the purpose of admitting fresh air, but neglected to do so, and were undoubtedly suffocated by the gas from the galley cook-stove. RYERS is considered out of danger. Coroner WARREN impaneled a jury last evening, and will hold an inquest to-day.

FOUND DEAD IN THE CITY PRISON.—A boy about seventeen years of age, named LAWRENCE COSGROVE, who was employed to do janitor work at the City Prison and Police-station in Jersey City, was found dead in the cell where he usually slept, yesterday morning. He had been unwell for a couple of days, and is supposed to have died in a fit, having had a severe one on Thursday. An aunt of the deceased, residing in Brooklyn, called upon Coroner WARREN last evening for the purpose of taking charge of the remains, in order to give them a decent burial.

THE SIMPSON FORGERY CASE.—A second charge was yesterday made against T. W. SIMPSON, arrested a few days since for passing a $100 forged check upon HORATIO WINSLOW, hotel-keeper. The accused being successful in the first instance, passed a second one upon the same party for $85—both of them purporting to have been drawn by F. P. LAWBECK on the Bank of Catasaqua, Penn. The accused is in jail awaiting trial.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Yesterday morning, HENRY GERAGHTY, driver of a soda-water wagon, was arrested in Newark charged with passing a two dollar legal-tender counterfeit note upon ROBERT E. PLUNKETT, a saloon-keeper, at No. 252 Market-street. The accused was locked up to await examination before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD on Monday.

A WIFE-BEATER DISPOSED OF.—In the Newark Police Court yesterday, THOMAS FORD was fined $10, and sent to the County Jail for twenty days, for beating his wife.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A colored man named WERRY was found frozen to death near Keyport the fore part of the week.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST CLERK.

PHILIP RULE, a clerk lately in the employ of JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, of No. 487 Third-avenue, was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen several pairs of shoes and slippers and disposing of the same for his own benefit. RULE confessed his guilt, and was committed for trial, in default of bail.

A NEGLIGENT OFFICER.

On Friday night, Officer BOLSTER, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested CATHARINE SMITH, of No. 40 Spring-street, and ANNIE MURPHY, of No. 108 Greene-street, on the complaint of ALEXANDER ANNAN, a guest at the Brandreth House, who accused the women of having picked his pocket of $70 in money. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house in Leonard-street, and the complainant requested to call at the Court the next day, in order that an affidavit might be made against the accused, with a view to their being held for trial. As the complainant failed to appear during the day, he having left the hotel and probably the City, the magistrate was compelled to release the prisoners. Justice HOGAN in commenting on the negligence of the Fifth Ward Police, remarked that at least fifty notorious pickpockets had gained their freedom in this way within the past two months, while many convictions would have been secured had the Police taken proper precautions to compel the complainants to attend and prefer charges. In many instances the prisoners are kept so long in the Station-house that the outside friends are able to purchase the silence of their accusers, who naturally prefer the return of their money and an escape from the delays of a prosecution. Had Mr. ANNAN been forthcoming he had no doubt that these women, who were well-known offenders, would have been sentenced to the State Prison for a term of years, and the community relieved of their presence. The magistrate hoped, in conclusion, that officers arresting pickpockets or other criminals would be as diligent in procuring the attendance of the prosecutors, else their labors went for nothing.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

JOHN P. CADDAGAN, of the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway, appeared before the magistrate yesterday and entered a complaint against JOSEPH BROWN, *alias* Wilson, now awaiting trial on a charge of having robbed a hotel in Chambers-street. Mr. CADDIGAN fully identified the prisoner as the man who had stolen a quantity of bed linen from the room occupied by him on Wednesday night last. The accused was committed on this charge also.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

HAVILAND, TITUS & CO., No. 9 Barclay-street, through the affidavit of one of the members of the firm, charged STOCKTON S. HALL, one of their clerks, a youth of twenty, with embezzlement. It was specified that in September last he had been sent to collect a bill of $40 92, owing the firm by HENRY WALZER; that he did collect that amount, and returning to his employers $12, had appropriated the remainder to his own use. The accused in answering the charge denied that he had been guilty of any malfeasance, saying that he informed the firm of what he had done at the time of the occurrence, and that since that date they have paid him his salary for four or five weeks. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

THE OLD STORY.

The affidavits in this case show that BENJAMIN THOMPSON, giving the New-York Hotel as his residence, met MARGARET PHILLIPS in the street, accompanied her to her rooms, and after some time spent in her company, found that he had lost his watch, valued at $200. Thereupon MARGARET was arrested and arraigned, but denied all knowledge of the watch, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING.

It is alleged that on Friday afternoon GEORGE MOORE and WILLIAM SINCLAIR entered the store of EDWIN LAMBERT, No. 717 Broadway, and asked for a fur collar and pair of gloves to match a cap. They were taken to the back part of the store and stood for some little time at a part of the counter on which five mink collars were placed. They finally left the store without making any purchase, and immediately after they had gone it was discovered that two of the mink collars, valued at $80, were missing. The two men were followed and arrested, but no mention is made in the papers that the furs were found upon their persons. The prisoners were held for examination.

SUSPICIOUS TEA.

WM. C. BOWS, No. 426 Ninth-avenue, made an affidavit charging JAMES WOOD with having stolen from him, on the 18th inst., a half-chest of tea valued at $35. The charge was based upon information given by a third party that on the evening of that day WOOD had been seen on the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, endeavoring to sell a half-chest of tea for $5. This circumstance being established by oath, the prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money ... 92⅜
United States Five-twenty Bonds ... 72 3-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares ... 89¼
Erie Railway Shares ... 49¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Dec. 21—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 21—11:15 A. M.

COTTON quiet; the estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 2d. for White California, and 13s. 7d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Oats, 3s. 8d. for American. Peas, 46s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. for Winter cured extra prime Mess. Pork, 67s. 6d. for prime Eastern Mess. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Lard, 50s. for fine American. Bacon, 40s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Resin, 6s. 9d. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine pale. Tallow, 44s. 3d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ₩ cwt. Petroleum—Spirits, 2s. ₩ gallon; Refined, 1s. 4d. Cloverseed, 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £39 for ₩ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ₩ ton. Linseed Oil, £37. ₩ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ₩ ton for thin Oblong.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21—1:20 P. M.

Consols for Money ... 92⅝

American Securities are quiet at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds ... 72 3-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares ... 89½
Erie Railway Shares ... 49

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 21—1:20 P. M.

COTTON is dull. Middling Uplands have declined to 7 5-16d., and Middling Orleans to 7 9-16d. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. for Mixed Western. Wheat 15s. 2d. for White California, and 13s. 7d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley 5s. 3d. for American. Oats 3s. 8d. for American. Peas 46s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. for Winter cured extra Prime Mess. Pork, 67s. 6d. for prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 49s. 9d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Resin, 6s. 9d. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 44s. 3d. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ₩ cwt. Petroleum, 2s. ₩ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 3¼d. for Refined. Cloverseed 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21—1:20 P. M.

Whale Oil, £39 ₩ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ₩ ton. Linseed Oil, £37 ₩ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ₩ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Dec. 21—1:20 P. M.

PETROLEUM quiet at 45 francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 21.

SUGAR 7⅞@8 rials ₩ arroba, for No. 12 D. S. MOLASSES 6@7 rials per gallon. BACON $15@$16 ₩ cwt. BUTTER 25@40c. ₩ lb. FLOUR $12 75@$13 50. HOOPS, long, $52@$55 ₩ thousand; short $45@$50 per thousand. HAMS, ordinary salted $15 ₩ cwt.; sugar cured $20 ₩ cwt. LARD, in tierces $15@$16 ₩ cwt.; in 25 lb tins $17@$18 ₩ cwt. LUMBER—Pitch pine $24 ₩ thousand feet. RESIN $5. FREIGHTS on molasses to New York $1 in currency.

Arrived, steamship *General Barnes* from New York.

[Advertisement.]

Young America's Magic Transformation Cards, elegantly colored, affording an exciting and almost endless amusement for one or more persons around the parlor table. Nearly 1,00 combinations and changes, animal and human, from the most beautiful lady to the most grotesque animals, including fishes, birds, &c. Price 25 cents. Mailed free. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 21.—*In Steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Coues, Charles A. Page and wife, (U. S. Consul to Zurich,) G. H. Fagan and J. C. Fagan, Mr. Hazelhurst, London; Henry J. Wetmore and wife, Jno. Henderson, Toronto; J. O. Travers, Mr. Fitzgerald, Toronto; Mr. Jackson, New-York; John Holland, S. Rimmell, J. D. Ingham, Philadelphia; Mr. Hoskins, Toronto; Mr. Fenner, Hamilton; J. H. Kimball, Boston; Frederick Lane and wife, Mr. Kellock, England; L. W. Dickinson, Capt. H. F. Leslie, British army; J. M. Langtree and wife, Don Pedro de Costa and son, G. Roys, W. St. Lawrent, Montreal; H. A. Dillage, Col. Worthington, wife, three children and servant, England; Mr. Dodd.

DEC. 21.—*In Steamship Columbia, for Liverpool and Glasgow*—Alex. McDonald, Wm. Dixon, J. I. Morehead, New-York; G. W. Gough, Jersey City; W. G. Forbes, Paisley, Scotland; James Byrnes, Buffalo; Wm. C. Sinclair, New-York; Lake McKernan, Hamburg; Margaret Stewart, New-York; William Kingston, Chicago; Thomas Fow, Auburn, N. Y.; Wm. Shunter and Mrs. Shunter, New-York; James Harper, Hamilton, C. W.; Alex. Foriman, Alex. McKenzie, Henry Beard, Wm. Hamilton, Susan Hepson, Robt. McAuley, Detroit.

In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall, California, &c.—Dr. Whittlesey, Lieut. Henry Glass, Frank B. Hawes and wife, S. Horthurs, G. Linda, C. Ormond, R. Garcia, F. Gulda, A. Marcias, Mrs. N. M. White, Josiah Harris, C. R. Dixon, Otto Krichauff, Mrs. Greggson, Robert Francis, James McNider, S. McNider, wife, sister, child and nurse, A. de Sabla, J. B. Allen. For California—Ex-Gov. S. Purdy, Mrs. S. Clapp, Mrs. E. L. Churchill, J. H. Thompson, Bernard Mahon, Miss Maggie Stevens, Mrs. Faulkner and two children, Mr. Patton, W. L. Rockwell, R. L. Rowleson, wife and child, R. T. Buell and wife, Lieut. E. B. Rheem, S. Viot, wife and child, Rev. J. J. Talbot, A. A. R. Rathburn, Mrs. Kate E. Brundage and two children, Mrs. Ruby R. Reynolds, R. Bicknell and wife, Mrs. Sweetapple and child, S. O. Putnam, J. C. Palmer, wife and child, Mrs. John L. Roundy, Bruce Palmer, B. F. Porter and wife, Edward F. Palmer and wife, Henry L. Kinner, Miss Olive G. Weston, Mrs. M. Coulter, Thomas Houston, Caleb Sedler, Mrs. Maria Muller, Felix Voit, Mrs. Hannah Strause, D. N. Whitehouse, Victor Voit, Ernest Voit, John H. Housen, James H. Shore, Mr. Kelly, Mrs. Wortham and child, R. Powers and two daughters, R. Turner, wife and child, Daniel Carty, H. T. Haven, wife and three children, M. Newpain, T. W. Abberton, Dr. J. B. Smith, Daniel C. Hubbard, Miss Sarah J. Chase, Wm. Lander, Wm. Edgar, Mrs. A. Tye and child, James Anderson, W. H. Luce and wife, John Goodchild, S. Martin, W. Simmons, Thomas Barrett, W. H. Touse, J. E. Lafor, Samuel Norton, W. H. Norton, Simon Johnson, Thomas Whaley, Samuel Martin, Samuel Willscraft, J. Hoffman and wife, Daniel Ross, John Ross, Wm. Higginson, Thos. P. Allery, John L. Roundy, Jr., and brother, Arthur Hazelton, J. H. Mansfield, Wm. Coleman, wife and child: James Richardson, Charles G. Hutchinson, W. E. F. Stanton, Jno. B. Smith, mother and sister, Thos. Graham, W. Montgromery, John Graham, Thos. Thompson, A. Fisher, W. H. Berring, Edward Davis, Charles Daniels, Jas. J. Berger, James Nugent, Rich Taylor, C. H. Sheldon, Charles B. Price, John Gray, R. S. Winchester, Mr. P. Padden, N. Armstrong, Geo. Smith, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Charleston, from Charleston—Mrs. E. Englehart and child, Mrs. L. G. Gilette and child, Mrs. Kenefick, A. M. Gilters, Florence Harris, John Luches, Peter Kilroy, Henry M. Sadler, Mrs. Sadler, Charlotte Walton, and others in the steerage.

DEC. 21—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—Mr. Arthur, lady and family, Miss McCall, Mrs. Burrie and son, Mrs. Hill and son, Mrs. McCubbin, Miss McCubbin, Rev. John Brush, Alex. Burten, Henry Sharing, and 207 in the steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—G. C. Hosmer, R. H. Cowper, James Quinn, S. W. French, O. George, C. G. Perry, J. K. Jennings, Miss Jean Hosmer, John L. Westlake, James Gillaland, Samuel Killain, N. Egan, J. P. Brady, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 21	Sun sets	4 36	Moon rises	3 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 09	Gov. Island	5 58	Hell Gate	7 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Virgo, Bulkley, Boston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, J. Hand; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Mercedita, Smith, New-Bedford, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ships Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Windward, Barrett, Hong Kong and Shanghae, Olyphant & Co.

Barks Georgiana, (Br.,) Reed, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Elba, Peterson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Agnes, (Brem.,) Semcke, Bremen, Chas. Luling & Co.; Ermina, (Br.,) Hilton, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Crocus, Collwood, Aspinwall, Dearborn Bros. & Co.; Sarah Peters, Andrews, Aspinwall, Snow & Burgess; Armida, (Ital.,) Petreluzzi, Trieste, A. P. Agresti; Cnilian, (Br.,) Williamson, Lunenberg, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; S. P. Godwin, Stamford; Laura A. Burlingame, Fuller, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Abbie Bursley, Crocker, Tarragona, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; H. E. Chase, Pratt, Stamford, M. Briggs & Co.; W. A. Vail, Beers, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; Nettie Currier, Currier, Aspinwall; Worcester, Graham, Baltimore, C. W. Pervel; Mary Stow, Rankin, Pensacola and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Francis Levey, Levey, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

S. S. gunboat Columbia, (Columbian,) Reed, Aspinwall via New-Orleans 13 ds., and from Key West 7 ds., to Ribon & Munoz. Put into this port for repairs. The C. mounts 4 guns, has a crew of 30 men, an iron propeller 6 years old, 560 tons burden, 250 horse-power.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Dec. 14, at 11:30, with mdse., 357 passengers and $1,199,855 96 in treasure. Dec. 16, at 7:30 P. M., off the Island of Navassa, exchanged papers with steamship Henry Chauncey, from New-York to Aspinwall, all well. Dec. 18, lat. 26, lat. 19 N., lon. 74 20 W., passed schr. Early Bird, standing to the westward.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow Dec. 4, via Londonderry 5th, with mdse. and 221 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales during the passage.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Havana 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to E. Ward & Co.

Brig George F., (Br.,) Wright, Miragoane 23 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. For the last 14 ds. have had a succession of heavy gales. 12th inst., lat. 37, lon. 73, passed a quantity of shooks in bundles.

Brig Oliver Cutts, Wilson, Miragoane Nov. 30, with logwood to master. Had heavy weather; lost fore and main topgallant masts. The O. C. is anchored off the Bar.

Brig Clara Belle, (of Goldsboro, N. S.,) Macey, St. Martin's Nov. 28, with salt to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels. Was off the Capes of Delaware Dec. 13, in the late gale, and driven as far south as lat. 35, lon. 71; lost mainsail.

Brig Bogota, Lindsley, Aspinwall 28 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Dec. 4, off Cape Antonio, spoke bark American Eagle, from Aspinwall for New-York. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras with strong northerly winds.

Brig La Creole, Campbell, Curacoa 24 ds., with mdse. to Dovale & Co. Has had strong northerly gales from lat. 30, lon. 74 to lat. 37, lon. 73; split sails, &c.

Brig Alfretta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Rutherford, Ponce, P. R., Dec. 1, with oranges to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has had strong northerly gales for the last 14 ds.; lost jib and split sails.

Brig Mary Grace, (Br.,) Morrison, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co. 16th inst., Cape Cod bearing N. W. 30 miles, James Lockhart, seaman, fell from foreyard, and was lost.

Brig Montana, Jarvis, Elizabethport.

Schr. Montrose, Mott, Mobile 26 ds., with cotton to R. D. Hurlbut & Co. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras; took the gale of the 12th northward of Chincoteague, and was driven back nearly to Hatteras; lat. 37 15, lon. 74, passed through large quantities of plank and shingles; lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Mischief, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Simpson, Tampico 29 ds., with mdse. to M. Echeverria & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales on the passage; split sails, stove bulwarks, shipped a heavy sea that filled the cabin and forecastle with water; has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Lilly, Frances, Charleston, S. C., 13 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. Rebecca M. Atwood, (of Harwich,) Donne, Nassau, N. P., 11 ds., with mdse. to Van Praag & Co. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Schr. Eothen, Henderson, Ruatan 26 ds., with 100,000 cocoanuts to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Stephen Morris, Seaman, Boston 5 ds., for Philadelphia. On account of the ice in the Delaware she will remain here until the river opens.

Schr. Ida, (Br.,) Saunders, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Bangor 16 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Boardman, Smith, Stamford.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Castine, Thurbert, Providence.
Schr. J. Price, Nickerson, Fall River.
Schr. Henry Cookey, Potter, Boston.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Northport.
Schr. Senator, Eaton, Roslyn.
Schr. Aliza, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Comstock, Scofield, New-London.
Schr. Belle Bartlett, Howes, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

BELOW—One ship, name unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Boston and Virginia, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Glasgow; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; Georgia, for Sisal and Vera Cruz; Raleigh and Gen. Meade, for New-Orleans; Tybee, for Galveston; Huntsville and Virgo, for Savannah; Manhattan and Saragossa, for Charleston; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Excelsior, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 21—Arr. bark Modena, from Africa, via New-York; brig Joseph Grant, Elizabethport; schrs. Planet, St. Marcs; Julia E. Gamage, New-York; Kate, do.; Nettie Cushing, do.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21—Arr. steamships Bienville, New-Orleans; City of Port-au-Prince, Charleston; bark Melbourne, Providence; brig Resolute, Baltimore; schr. Henry F. Russell, Boston.

Sld. steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; ship Annapolis and bark Proteus, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 21—Arr. brig Fidelia, from Rio, for orders. Left ram Stonewall in port.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 21—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York for Boston, with Pollock Rip light in tow, having run into deck-beams, and causing her to be in a sinking condition. The Neptune has since proceeded on her trip to Boston.

Miscellaneous.

SANDY HOOK.—The can-buoy has broken adrift from the false Hook and drifted out over the bar. The Lower Bay is full of floating ice.

The schr. Julia & Elizabeth, from Port Johnson for Boston, which dragged ashore on Chappequiddic Point, was got off on the 18th inst. by the U. S. steamer Hugh McCulloch. The Julia & Elizabeth is leaking badly, and will discharge at Edgartown for repairs.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—The brig Stephen Bishop, which arrived here yesterday from Swan Island, has been ordered to Woods' Hole to discharge her cargo.

There is a number of schooners in the Roads for anchorage. Wind fresh all day from the northeast.

The brig Eliza & Henrietta, from Havana, in ballast, has been ordered to Baltimore, but has been unable to proceed on account of head winds.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 21.—The wrecked steamer Lizzie Evans and cargo have been appraised at $14,519; salvage and expences $3,258.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Southard—ship, from San Francisco for Liverpool, 103 ds. out, Nov. 10, lat. 16 50 S., lon. 32 15 W.

Phœnix—Eng. ship, from Cardiff for Shanghae, 34 ds. out, Nov. 12, lat. 8 13 S., lon. 33 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, Nov. 27, bark Elwood Cooper, for Philadelphia in 2 ds. The schr. Alpha sailed the day previous for Port-au-Prince to load for Boston. The Captain, mate and three seamen of the Alpha died at Miragoane.

At Curacoa, Nov. 26, schr. Anna E. Bell, for New-York, to sail Nov. 29.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—Evening.—Information has been received here that the ship Paragon, last from Quebec, has put into Milford in distress. The Paragon had experienced a heavy gale, and suffered considerable damage. She also lost her deck-load.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A great variety of goods for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

AT LOW PRICES.

A splendid assortment of

CONFECTIONERY

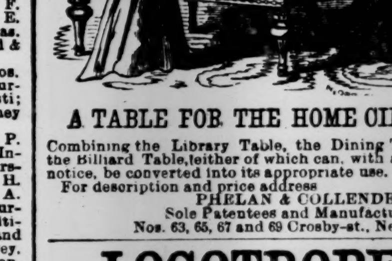
ELEGANT BON-BON BOXES,
AT
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

FLOUR

FOR
CHRISTMAS.
$2 TO $3 PER BARREL SAVED.
NEW-YORK FAMILY FLOUR COMPANY,
NO. 1 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 160 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

A NEW VOLUME.—Look out for the January Pictorial double number of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with Portraits of Kings, Queens and Emperors; also, of Patrick Henry, Edward Everett, F. W. Robertson and others; also, "Signs of Character;" the Races of Men; Science of the Soul; Social Relations, including Love, Courtship and Marriage; Education and Self-Improvement; Choice of Pursuits, with other matters all ought to know to be found in no other publication. Only $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

A SUPERB HOLIDAY GIFT.



A TABLE FOR THE HOME CIRCLE,

Combining the Library Table, the Dining Table, and the Billiard Table, either of which can, with a minute's notice, be converted into its appropriate use.
For description and price address
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Patentees and Manufacturers,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

LOGOTROPE.

Reading by machinery. A pretty and instructive toy for children. Amusement and instruction combined. 126,000 sentences can be made with it. For sale by all toy dealers. Manufactured by JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.
Specimen copy sent postpaid on receipt of 60 cents.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES KIDNEY DISEASE.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES RHEUMATISM.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES URINARY DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES GRAVEL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES STRICTURES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excesses of any kind, it is INVALUABLE.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

"MIDNIGHT MISSION."—THIS SOCIETY is greatly in need of funds for the continuance of their successful work, and earnestly appeal to every person who feels an interest in the same, to send *something*—however small—as a "Christmas offering."
Please remit to either of the following persons:

PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, 22 White-st.	ROBT. S. HOLT, Secretary, 57 Water-st.
Thos. W. Ogden, 35 Pine-st.	Wm. A. Smith, 63 Wall.
Wm. Leconey, 111 Broadw'y.	D. Huntington, 48 E. 20th
T. P. Cummings, 50 Howard.	John T. Hoag, 184 Fulton.

N. B.—Every one sending $5 and over will receive as an "acknowledgment" the book entitled "The Story of a Penitent"—Lola Montez.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 135, Dec. 21, 1867.
41, 24, 25, 75, 69, 18, 21, 23, 76, 67, 17, 49, 1, 28.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 136, Dec. 21, 1867.
55, 3, 66, 41, 6, 52, 20, 30, 59, 12, 36, 76, 33, 45.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 35, Dec. 21, 1867.
19, 29, 38, 39, 25, 60, 63, 31, 66, 20, 67, 65, 23
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